ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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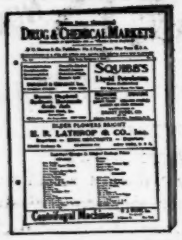
SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1917 No. 10

Price List of the Era Publications



Drug and Chemical Markets

The purpose of this journal is to supply first-hand buyers with thoroughly reliable Market Reports, with current prices on Drugs and Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs. It also prints each week 2 complete lists (1,600 items) of current Jobbers' Prices in New York on Drugs and Chemicals.

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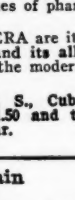

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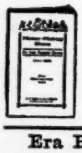

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D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, NEW YORK

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STANDARDIZATION OF DYESTUFF

The initial steps having been taken toward establishing a National Dyestuffs Association with the standardization of American dyes as one of its objects, it will be useful to emphasize what such an important undertaking involves.

Standards define measure, quantity and quality. They seek to determine characteristics which may be measured as accurately as possible, and by comparing the properties of an unknown with those of a substance known to be satisfactory from service performed, a rational, fair basis for valuation is obtained.

The importance of standards is well known, and that we may have reliable and satisfactory ones, organizations are at work in many fields. The Bureau of Standards at Washington, chiefly concerns itself with the creation of new, reliable standards, checking measurements and testing materials, besides devising new methods for determining the properties of materials. The American Society for Testing Materials is carrying on important work principally in the fields of iron and steel, cement and other structural materials, paints, protection coatings, etc. This work is done through committees of the Society, composed of manufacturers, consumers and disinterested consulting chemists.

First standards are always measures of quantity. With refinements in manufacture, practice of adulteration or specialization in uses, quality measurements increase in importance. Thus modern tool steels must answer specifications to within 1/10 of a per cent. in content of certain elements, and even structural shapes, rails and bars bought in thousand ton lots are well standardized for their special uses.

Dyes long since advanced to the stage when quality standards are essential, and yet there has been a remarkable absence of them. We are reminded of a somewhat similar condition early in the history of lubrication when "special oils" were made up for each inquiry and of course at special prices. Even now with standardized lubrication many users know so much about their requirements that they get along without specifications, and pay and pay and pay.

The first step in the proposed work on dyes should be the standardization of the nomenclature. It is recognized that this is no easy task. The true chemical names of such organic compounds are not well suited to a compact catalogue, nor are they easy to remember or pronounce. On the other hand, few other articles of commerce are so universally given names that convey so little information as to their real nature. Even furs have names that stand for a quality, though no such animal as the name indicates may exist. The mystery with which the dye industry has been surrounded doubtless is accountable for the confusion of names. Each manufacturer has invented his own names, and there is little to indicate the corresponding dye in the catalogue of another. Let us then have standard nomenclature even if some committee has to

analyze the dye and publish its real chemical name together with a standardized trade designation.

Definitions are generally troublesome, so that early in the work terms should be properly defined so that future specifications will not be ambiguous. This is unusually important where expressions peculiar to the dye house are concerned, trade idioms and even dyers' slang.

Since standards depend upon measured properties, those to be put into specifications should be discussed, and those capable of the most accurate determination chosen at the start. These trial specifications may be amplified later as our knowledge grows, until a complete list of the characteristics can be included. Tests are known for determining the fastness or resistance to light, the action of various soaps, "cross dyeing," or acid, the effect of alkali and of bleaching agents. The influence of perspiration, of weather and of heat may be determined as well as of urine and water spotting. To know the resistance to rubbing or "crocking" is important, and the effect of the various sizing processes should be ascertained. Mud spotting is likewise important, bearing in mind the fact that there are many kinds of mud, and that city and country muds are usually decidedly different. Whether the dyestuff has "level dyeing" properties is another feature, and its freedom from adulteration is very important. And in all these tests one must have clearly in mind the uses to which the dye is to be put.

Now the whole plan falls through and more harm than good results unless we can agree on *the* way to conduct these tests. Lawsuits involving fortunes have resulted in other chemical fields because of a disagreement in method. For example, some years ago there was $30,000 involved in a suit over the content of phosphorus in an iron ore shipment. The difference in the amount found by the laboratory of the consignor and of the consignee was wholly a matter of method. Methods must first of all be capable of reasonable accuracy. Where possible, they should allow rapid determinations, and should be as simple as they can be made. Rapid methods must be compared with well known tedious ones, and where nature's work is to be imitated, the results must be standardized. For instance, ultra-violet light produces the fading action caused by the sun and affords a quick method for determining fastness to light, but we do not know yet how many minutes under ultra-violet light is equal to the average month of sunlight in each of the four seasons.

And while we are standardizing methods for standardizing dyes, why not standardize the use of dyes? Perhaps no one thing has helped German dye propaganda more than the tendency of dyers to get out the required shade with any dye at hand regardless of whether it was made for the purpose or not. Of course, American dyes are poor under such circumstances. Ever try blacking shoes with German white polish?

The National Dyestuffs Association is about to undertake important work. It involves a lot of very careful research and complete co-operation among its members, each man being willing to do that for which he is best fitted. The project has need for every diversified talent, and we have indicated that sufficient questions are awaiting solution to keep a large membership engaged for considerable time. It is surely worth doing.

PHILADELPHIA SEEKS CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

With keen discernment, the *Philadelphia Ledger* has started a movement to obtain the Chemical Exposition and has called upon the varied interests in the chemical and dyestuffs line in and around Philadelphia to use their influence to that end. It is planned to invite the American Chemical Society to hold its annual meeting there in 1919. Next year's meeting is to be in Cleveland, and Philadelphia is early in the field to obtain the privilege of entertaining the chemists two years from now.

The Exposition naturally follows the one to be held in New York. Like the Automobile Show, the Electrical Exposition and other national exhibits it will probably be found profitable to visit Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities. Many additional exhibitors in the immediate vicinity of those cities will undoubtedly give their support to the movement. New York will, however, be the premier point because of industrial and financial considerations and the attendance which passed the 100,000 mark at the September Exposition this year.

ADVOCATES NEW TAXATION PLAN

In commenting upon the new revenue bill which is to be introduced at the winter session of Congress, *Standard Remedies* of Chicago says it is to be hoped that a system of taxation that is equitable, scientific and just will be devised. This well-known proprietary publication continues:

"In this connection, we wish to again call attention to the proposition originally advanced by the weekly DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, published by D. O. Haynes & Company of New York. This proposition is briefly:

"Federal License—Each individual, firm or corporation in business for profit shall pay an annual license of $3 a year, payable annually in advance for each calendar year. Each professional man who practices his profession for his own profit, shall pay a license of $3 a year, all professional men who are in the employ of others are exempt.

"Tax on Sales—In addition to the above proposed license, all individuals, firms and corporations doing an annual business of $5,000 or more shall pay a Federal tax on their gross sales, or gross earnings, the percentage of such tax to be determined each year.

"The amount of money that such a simple system would raise is, of course, unknown, but that it would raise a very large amount ns undoubted. A three dollars license fee on every person, firm or corporation engaged in business for profit within the United States would in itself result in the collection of a large amount of money without hardship to anyone. The fee might be increased to five or ten dollars and still create no hardship. As the weekly DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has pointed out, it is worth something to do business in this country, and if a small license fee was enacted a large amount of money would be realized."

The hearty endorsement of the taxation plan suggested by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is greatly appreciated, and if the druggists of the United States would write their Senators and Congressmen and ask them to advocate such a plan there is little doubt that some measure would be drawn which would relieve the drug trade of the heavy burden it is called upon to bear in taxation. WRITE NOW.

A market report on 67 coal-tar crudes and intermediates and 87 dyestuffs in referred to by the *Philadelphia Ledger* as indication of the tremendous growth of the industry since 1914, when it was impossible to buy dyes in the open market. The list quoted is not complete. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS gives quotations every week on 77 crudes and intermediates and 207 dyestuffs.

OPIUM IN WAREHOUSE OCTOBER 1

Opium in warehouse on October 1, 1917, according to statistics gathered by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, amounted to 23,016 pounds, valued at $417,782, as follows:

New York, 10,613 pounds, valued at $237,535 and Philadelphia, 12,403 pounds, valued at $180,247.

On September 1, the amount in warehouse was 11,525 pounds, valued at $244,937. New York then had 10,675 pounds and Philadelphia 850 pounds. In July, the opium in warehouse was given as 10,004 pounds, by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This compares with 13,834 pounds in warehouse on January 1, 1917; 12,822 pounds on February 1, 10,178 pounds on March 1, and 3,547 pounds on April 1.

CHEMIST EXEMPTED ON APPEAL

A Buffalo chemist, who had his industrial claim for exemption from military service denied by the district appeal board, has been successful in an appeal advanced to the President. A recent communication received by the district board of Buffalo shows that President Wilson had granted a discharge to Ernest C. Stevens, of 773 Seventh street, Buffalo, a chemist employed by the Wood Products Co.

Stevens in his claim set forth that he is in charge of the manufacturing department of the Wood Products Co., which produces methyl acetone and pure methyl. He pointed out that the products are used by the United States, French and British governments in the manufacture of aeroplanes, 1,000,000 pounds of methyl alcohol being shipped monthly.

VALUE OF STANDARDIZED COLORS

Endorsing the movement for a National Dyestuffs Association the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

"It is quite likely that the coming meeting will take up the question of standardizing colors; at least it is certain that this subject will receive considerable mention, whether or not it is acted upon formally. This is one of the points in which the textile trade has a deep interest. When the dyer knows that a pound of green will produce exactly the same shade and dye exactly as much material whether the maker be Brown or Jones, the American industry will have made a great step forward. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have a great stake in this meeting of the dye manufacturers and they should be on the ground early, and in numbers."

MORE DYESTUFFS FROM SWITZERLAND

Coal tar colors and synthetic indigo with a foreign market value of 4,500,000 francs arrived at this port from Switzerland several days ago. The goods consigned to a number of firms in this city are now being appraised for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents per pound on the coal tar colors, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the synthetic indigo.

The indigo was consigned to A. Klipstein & Co., while the coal tar colors will be divided among a limited number of concerns, including Geisenheimer & Co., Heller & Merz Co., Thomas & Co., the American Dyewood Company and the Consolidated Color & Chemical Company.

NEW ALCOHOL REGULATIONS

Representatives of the drug trade were in session with officials of the Revenue Department, last week, and obtained concessions in the rules governing the use of non-beverage alcohol.

The new regulations will make provisions similar to those in the Harrison Narcotic law. The requirement for bonds will call for two personal sureties or Liberty bonds instead of surety companies' bonds and the requirement that manufacturers disclose their formulas will be eliminated.

It has been announced by the War Trade Board that special licenses will now be required for the export of arsenic and its compounds and also carbon electrodes. Heretofore these commodities have been exported to the European Allies without special license. It was decided that the scarcity of the articles named made it necessary to place them on the Government's conservation list.

HOW TO OBTAIN USE OF GERMAN PATENTS

Regulations Issued by Federal Trade Commission—Separate Application Required for Each Patent—Filing of Patents in Enemy Countries Restricted.

Regulations for the licensing of enemy patents and for securing protection on patents in enemy territory have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission under the Trading With the Enemy Act. These regulations, as just made public, provide as follows:

Applicants for a license under patents or copyrights owned or controlled by an enemy or an ally of an enemy, are required to file a verified statement with the Federal Trade Commission in concise and non-technical language, covering the following points, stating in each instance the facts upon which any conclusion may be based:

(A) If an individual, that he is a citizen of the United States. If a corporation, that it is organized within the United States.

(B) That the patent or copyright desired to be licensed is owned or controlled by an enemy or an ally of an enemy.

If it is claimed that the patent or copyright is controlled by an enemy or ally of an enemy, the nature and origin of the control should be plainly stated, whether by contract, agency, stock ownership or otherwise.

(C) There shall be attached to the application a Patent Office copy of the patent and a certified abstract of title to it, or a specimen of the copyrighted article and a certified copy of the copyright entries and, in the case of a patent, of a certified copy of the petition and all powers of attorney in the file of the application.

(D) That licensing the applicant is for the public welfare. Specifically, that there is a demand for the patented or copyrighted article or the product of the patented process which is not being met.

(E) That the applicant is able to make or cause to be made the patented or copyrighted article or exercise the patented process. Specifically, that the applicant is technically and otherwise equipped to undertake or procure the manufacture or operate the process and is, in fact, able to do so.

(F) That the applicant intends to do so in good faith.

(G) The application must be verified by the person applying for the license, and in the case of a corporation by an officer thereof acquainted with the facts recited.

Each application shall be accompanied with a remittance of one hundred dollars.

A separate application is required for each patent or copyright.

PROTECTING PATENTS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

The regulations of the Federal Trade Commission relating to applications for letters patent, registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright, which are to be filed in the country of an enemy or ally of an enemy, specify that the applicant must submit every amendment, power of attorney, letter or communication with respect thereto, and every drawing, electro or other cut or reproduction, specimen, facsimile, copy or model, together with any check, draft or other form of remittance for any tax, annuity or fee, and agents' or attorneys' fees or compensation proposed to be sent, directly or indirectly, to any country of an enemy or ally of an enemy.

In the case of chemical compounds, or compositions of matter, there shall also be submitted samples of the article or preparation, or samples of the ingredients, if any; and in the case of coloring matters prepared from tar, a sample of the dyeing of wool, silk or cotton, and any statement, description and directions in respect thereto, if and as required by the foreign law, and any and all other samples, specimens, descriptions, statements and directions proposed to be forwarded.

There shall also be submitted at the same time the envelope or other cover, stamped with sufficient postage and addressed, in which the matters herein mentioned are proposed to be forwarded.

Everything (except remittance) is required to be furnished to the Federal Trade Commission in duplicate.

One copy will be retained in the files of the Commission.

Each application for a license shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the applicant, his solicitor or patent agent that nothing contained in any of the material submitted will give any information detrimental to the public safety or defense or which may assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, and that the amount of money, if any, proposed to be transmitted, is the correct tax, annuity or fee and the customary agents' fee, and such affidavit shall also state what portion of the remittance is to be applied to taxes, fees or annuities and what portion to agents' fees.

It is unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment for anyone without first obtaining a license to forward applications for letters patent or for the registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright in an enemy or ally of enemy nation indirectly through correspondence or agents in any foreign country.

NATIONAL ANILINE CO. TO MAKE VAT DYES

American dye manufacturers have found their hardest problem in attempting to produce vat dyes employed in dyeing cotton goods. The National Aniline and Chemical Company was among the first to put in an application for the use of German patents on vat dyes. I. F. Stone said that no word had been received as to whether the licenses would be granted, but that he expected action shortly.

"The vat dyes are by all odds the most important covered by German patents in this country," said Mr. Stone. "There are comparatively few aniline dyes patented here which are not already made in American plants. American manufacturers have not been able to make any progress in turning out vat dyes, however, and the German patents which will shortly be available through the issuance of licenses will be of tremendous advantage in building up a well rounded out dye industry."

Mr. Stone explained that the basis of the vat dyes was a coal tar derivative that was in plentiful supply here, but said that new plant and equipment would be required for their manufacture. The construction of the plant would take some time so that vat dyes could hardly be placed on the market for several months.

Through the use of German patents Great Britain has established since 1914 a successful vat dye industry, producing colors that fully come up to standard. Recent reports show that it will be a matter of only a short time before British manufacturers will be able to produce vat dyes in sufficient amount to meet all the requirements of their market.

OBSTACLES IN USE OF GERMAN PATENTS

H. K. Mulford, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, does not see any gain for American manufacturers in the use of German-owned patents under the terms provided in the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act and regulations made by the Federal Trade Commission. He said recently that the manufacture of German medicines and chemicals under present conditions would be undertaken solely through patriotic motives.

"The Government must remove the unwise and extremely discriminatory law which protects German copyrights to a greater extent even than they are protected in Germany," said Dr. Mulford.

"No American manufacturer can look with eagerness upon making these products with the knowledge that the expiration of the war may leave him in a bad position. The patent question does not bother him. The copyright law is the one which should be amended or discarded. Under it such preparations as salvarsan and aspirin cannot be made under the copyrighted name and that name is so protected that the trade mark has become of household knowledge. The result has been to most effectually bar American manufacturers from the German field. The Trade Commission has lifted this bar only for an undetermined period."

The Northwest Chemical Company, Spokane, Wash., will manufacture chemicals and sanitary supplies such as soaps and insect powders. It is capitalized at $5,000.

TAX ON PROPRIETARIES NOT PUT UP BY FIRM WHOSE LABEL THEY BEAR

Owner of the Formula Declared to be the Manufacturer—Real Maker Not Taxed—Right to Deduct Freight Charges and Discounts.

Rulings by the Internal Revenue Department relating to articles which are bought in bulk and prepared for distribution by manufacturers for firms who place their own names on the containers and supervise the sales, are given in a bulletin issued by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. A ruling which permits manufacturers of proprietary articles to deduct freight charges as well as discounts is also given. Secretary F. E. Holliday quotes from a letter received from W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the N. W. D. A. as follows:

"Owing to conflicting rulings on the part of local collectors misunderstandings prevail in certain districts with regard to the tax liability of firms and individuals selling goods under their own labels, brands and trade-marks which are made for them by other manufacturers. I have therefore secured from the Bureau a ruling covering this question in detail and indicating the course to be pursued where erroneous action has already been taken, a number of such cases having been reported.

"After full consideration, the Bureau holds that firms or individuals owning a formula, brand, trade-mark or label under which they are offering their goods to the public are the manufacturers within the intent of the War Revenue Act, notwithstanding the fact that their goods are actually made for them by other parties. The Bureau also holds that such other parties incur no tax liability inasmuch as the law does not contemplate double taxation. This ruling is in accordance with the spirit of the so-called Bulk Package Decision, issued by the Bureau under the Act of 1914, which permitted manufacturers without payment of tax, to produce and ship goods in bulk to parties who subsequently put them up in form for retail sale. A consideration which doubtless has had some weight with the authorities in reaching this decision is the assumption that the price charged the trade by firms and individuals, who have their goods made for them, is higher than that which the actual manufacturers charge for their production. As the tax paid to the Government depends upon the 'manufacturer's price,' a larger sum will be collected under the Bureau's ruling than would be obtained if the tax were levied on the price obtained by the parties who actually make the goods.

"In view of the fact that in certain cases reported to the Bureau the actual manufacturers of goods sold under the labels, brands, etc., of other parties have assumed the 2 per cent. tax and added it to bills for goods shipped, the Bureau suggests that in all such cases prompt notice of this ruling be given by the owners of the labels, brands, etc., to the actual manufacturers. Where the actual manufacturers have prepared returns covering this tax they should correct them accordingly and if in any case tax has actually been paid a claim for abatement of the amount erroneously included should be made to the local collector.

"I have presented to the Internal Revenue Bureau the question as to whether freight paid by a manufacturer on goods shipped by him to a jobber or retailer in accordance with a previous understanding may be deducted in order to arrive at the price actually received by the manufacturer for the goods. The Bureau holds that freight paid under such conditions is a deductible item and is in the same category with discounts from list prices, etc. The intent of the law is to assess the tax upon the net price received by the manufacturer, which, of course, does not include either discounts or freights paid by him."

Secretary Holliday continues:

The taking of inventories for floor taxes, as per information given in our bulletin of October 15th, is well

underway and almost completed, but some delay and confusion have been caused because a few collectors of Internal Revenue in scattered portions of the United States have insisted that wholesale druggists must make complete inventories in duplicate, retaining one copy and filing the other with the collector.

This condition was brought to the attention of the officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who, after giving the matter full consideration, finally decided that if each dealer will prepare a detailed inventory and hold same subject to inspection, retaining it in his possession for two years, the Bureau will be satisfied to have the footings only transmitted to local collectors.

We are further authorized to inform the trade, in case any collector refuses to accept inventory footings in lieu of detailed inventories, provided that such inventories are held by the dealer subject to examination, wholesale dealers should immediately notify by telegraph the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., who will at once wire instructions to the collector in accordance with the above. The recommendations made regarding the taking of inventories in our bulletin of October 15th, should be carefully followed in all cases.

DRUGGISTS' SIDE LINES SUBJECT TO TAX

Among the articles classified as jewelry by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for purposes of taxation under the War Revenue Act are the following when made of precious or imitation metals and to be carried on the person:

Dorean (powder) boxes; vanity boxes; stamp boxes; match boxes; cigarette cases; cigar cases; eyeglass cases; eyeglass chains; eyeglass holders; lorgnettes; lorgnons; card cases; vinaigrettes; handkerchief holders; garters; suspenders; emblem charms; emblem pins; emblem buttons; mesh bags; memorandum books; lip salve cases; eyebrow pencils; cigar cutters; compasses; key chains; key rings and like articles.

REVENUE RULINGS ON PERFUMES

A summary of decisions by the Department of Internal Revenue affecting perfumeries and the materials used in their manufacture has been issued by Walter Mueller, secretary of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association. It covers alcohol, toilet waters, goods for export, "name" preparations not put up by the owner of the formula, discounts, freight charges and returned goods.

EXTENDING TIME OF TAX PAYMENTS

By giving a bond with sureties approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, payment of additional taxes imposed by the new War Revenue Act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of the act.

OF TRADE INTEREST

F. Cranz, Inc., of Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by W. Martini and F. and C. Cranz, 2 Stone street.

W. H. Ott and William Blatteau, who were formerly connected with Audreykovicz & Dunk, have formed a dye-selling firm to trade as the Franco Color Company, with offices at 132 Race street, Phila.

Manufacturers in making returns for goods sold during the month should make report of the net amount received for goods sold after they have deducted all discounts and transportation charges, including freight, express or parcels post.

The Mount Joy (Pa.) Magnesia Company, capitalized at $150,000, will manufacture carbonate of magnesia and commercial fertilizers. The officers are H. C. Schock, president; Carter N. Abel, vice president and general manager; Dr. O. G. Longenecker, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Abel is assistant superintendent of the Maryland plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

PLANS FOR DYESTUFFS MEETING

Three Days' Session at the Chemists' Club Probable—Local Committee to Entertain Out-of-Town Delegates—Two Hundred Firms Pledge Support.

Each day, now, additional interest is manifested by manufacturers and dealers in colors and dyestuffs throughout the United States in the meeting to organize a National Association to be held in New York City during the week of January 21, 1918. More than seventy-five per cent. of the dealers and manufacturers have replied favorably to the letter sent out about two weeks ago by H. Gardner McKerrow who took the initiative in the matter.

The exact date now has been definitely decided upon and the first session will be held Tuesday morning, January 22nd. It was thought best to have the meeting begin on Tuesday so that those who come from a distance will have the advantage of the week end for traveling. In all probability, the meeting will last for three days, closing on Thursday evening, January 24th. Dealers and manufacturers as far south as Florida and from the middle west have already expressed their desire to attend the first meeting and every indication points to a representative gathering. In New York, much enthusiasm is manifested and companies located here will have a large delegation on hand. There will be a reception committee composed of New York dealers who will see that the out-of-town visitors are well taken care of while in New York.

Although no definite arrangements have been made as to the place for holding the meeting, the Chemists Club, 35 East 41st st., New York, is under consideration. The club is conveniently located in the hotel district with the railroad stations close by. The assembly room will seat five hundred, and Mr. McKerrow hopes to have every seat filled. He believes this is possible for the reason that there are nearly 700 dealers in colors and dyes and more than 100 manufacturers. Already he has the pledges of nearly two hundred and there are more to hear from in response to 400 additional letters sent out. Before the first of December, every manufacturer and dealer of colors and dyes in the United States, will be told of the first meeting and will be invited to attend.

There are to be heart-to-heart talks at the meeting in January and dealers are to have the chance to get that "personal contact" that means so much in business. There is to be much frankness, and those in attendance are to get down to actual facts as they exist in the trade to-day. Every one will have the opportunity to express his view on any subject and to offer suggestions and after a thorough discussion of the issues it is expected that a satisfactory agreement will be reached that will be fair to all concerned. At the rate the industry is growing in America the National Association should have a thousand members by the time the second annual meeting is held.

The following firms have expressed their willingness to co-operate with Mr. McKerrow and are additions to the list that has already appeared in the columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—"We will be very glad to arrange for a representative of our company to be present at any conference in which the question of the standardization of American colors will be discussed. Any date during the week of January 21st, 1918, will be entirely satisfactory to us."

Katzenbach & Bullock Co., New York City—"Referring to your letter of Oct. 18th, wish to state that your suggestion meets with our approval and date mentioned is agreeable, and we will be glad to co-operate with you."

A final letter giving minute details concerning the meeting will be sent out by Mr. McKerrow about January 10th.

Harry Haigh, who is well and widely known in the dyestuff and chemical circles has withdrawn from his old company and organized a new concern to be known under the style of The Haigh Aniline Company, with offices and laboratories at 411 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Benzol valued at $319,219 cleared from New York during September for foreign countries.

Logwood extract valued at $312,097 cleared from this port during September for various foreign countries.

The United Drug Company of Boston, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock.

The schooner Augustus H. Babcock, tonnage 1,299, has been chartered to bring a cargo of logwood from Hayti to north of Hatteras.

Marland Chemical Company of Ponca City, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by E. W. Marland, J. S. Alcorn and A. L. Bogan.

Alabama graphite will be mined by the Crystalline Flake Graphite Company, Birmingham, Ala., incorporated with $100,000 capital. A. S. Loventhal is president.

Imports of oil beans at Hull, London and Liverpool, for nine months ended September 30, amounted to only 25,049 tons as compared with 52,093 tons in the same time last year.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., 100 William street, T. R. L. Loud was elected vice president and general manager.

The imports of gum acacia into England during September, amounted to 35,737 hundredweights, against 8,580 hundredweights in September, 1916. Fair Kordofan sorts are quoted in London at 82s 6d to 85s on spot.

Commercial Laboratories, Inc., of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of $12,000. Incorporators: C. R. Clark, P. D. Newton, A. N. Christy, Newark.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the schooner C. S. Holmes brought the Overseas Commercial Company from Wellington, 500 tons copra and 60,000 cocoanuts. The schooner Annie M. Campbell brought the American Trading Company 617½ tons copra from Levuka.

A Russian Customs Department circular lays down detailed instructions for the submission of pharmaceutical products for import, and defines the terms used in classification. A decree of the Minister of Commerce adds barium chloride to the list of substances that may be imported duty free for use against agricultural pests.

Work has been started on the new potash recovery plant of the Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn. This plant will employ the Cottrell or electrical precipitation system in its latest form and will include a wet treater by means of which potash salts will be obtained.

Denver advices, dated October 30, say: "An important discovery of potash in large quantities has been made in Mesa County, on the western slope. Great fields of potash have been found in what formerly was grazing land, and a large acreage of it already has been taken up by James Doyle, Denver capitalist, and his associates."

The Bulgarian Utro, under date of August 16, reports a good demand for attar of rose and the price has risen from 1 franc to 11 francs per muskal of 5 grains and there is an outlook for a further rise. Shortage of labor prevented the white roses from being gathered this year and has caused a reduction in the quantity of oil produced.

Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Co., has made large purchases of castor oil for use on aeroplanes. All purchases are turned over to the Government at the price paid for the oil and without compensation to the purchaser. Mr. Ryan adds that the information is given so that the trade may know it was in no way a speculative purchase.

The Turner Construction Co. of New York, Buffalo and Boston, has received the general contract from F. E. Atteaux & Co., dyestuffs and chemicals, Boston, for the erection of a reinforced concrete factory building, 65 by 170 feet, two stories high, but designed to be ultimately six stories. The building will be located in South Boston, and work will be started at once.

Consul J. S. Armstrong, Jr., writing from Bristol, England, says: "The importation of ammonia and calcium, used in refrigeration, has been very much curtailed by the war. The Germans undersold ammonia in this market to the extent of 2 cents per pound less than British producers. There is a large firm in this city which desires to obtain supplies of chloride of calcium from the United States."

E. C. Porter, director of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, reports demand for American dyestuffs and chemicals from business interests in Moscow and other large Russian cities. Lack of shipping space is preventing a large increase in this trade, but it is anticipated that much business will be done after the war. Prior to the war, Russia bought practically all of her dyestuffs and chemicals from Germany.

The quantity of palm oil shipped from Liverpool to the United States declined from 37,529,998 pounds in 1915 to 17,486,261 pounds in 1916, writes Consul Horace Lee Washington. Owing to higher prices, however, the value in 1916, $1,462,848, was but $379,237 below that in the preceding year. Taking the end of the two years as a point of comparison, Bonny or Softs palm oil delivered at New York cost $201.96 per ton in 1915 and $277.39 per ton in 1916.

The decrease in exports of sulphur, from Sicily continues. During the first seven months of 1917, according to consular advices dated October 6, Catania exported 24,882 metric tons (of 2,204.6 pounds) of crude and refined sulphur as against 74,868 tons for the corresponding period of 1916. All Sicily (including Catania) exported 86,656 tons during the first seven months of 1917, as against 319,168 tons in 1916. On July 31, 1917, Catania had on hand 48,944 tons as against 30,254 tons on the corresponding date in 1916. All Sicily (including Catania) had on hand on the same date 152,243 tons as against 144,167 tons in 1916.

Consul Ingram, Bradford, England, admits that the main difficulty of the dyestuff business in England has been the difficulty of producing intermediates. New direct cotton colors are being brought out, however, and artificial indigo is being offered in commercial quantities. Acid wool dyes and sulphur dyes are in large supply. It is admitted, however, that in all lines the supply is not adequate, and that many of the most essential colors are still lacking. The Diamond Black group is an instance of this character, as are also direct cotton reds and pinks, one-half fast to acid; likewise patent blue and rhodamine.

BRAZIL'S EXPORT DUTY ON MANGANESE

A law has been enacted in the Brazilian State of Minas Geraes, imposing a greatly increased export duty on manganese. While the duty is based on a sliding scale of 4 per cent., 6 per cent. or 8 per cent., according as the official valuation is less than 40 milreis, from 40 to 50 milreis or more than 50 milreis per ton, the actual effect for the present is to impose the maximum duty. In addition to the ad valorem duty, there is a special tax of 1, 2 or 3 francs per ton, dependent upon the official valuation under the same conditions as the ad valorem duty. On the basis of the proposed valuation of 120 milreis per ton, these duties would amount to 11.700 milreis, or approximately $3 per ton of 2,204.6 pounds, as against the former duty of 4 per cent. on an official valuation of 85 milreis per ton, amounting to 3,400 milreis, or about $0.85 per ton.

ERRATIC MARKET FOR QUININE DURING WAR

Manufacturers In Control After Speculators Had Their Fling in 1915—Stocks in United States Limited—Price Rose to $2.75 an Ounce for Sulphate.

Of all the items on the drug list whose conduct during the past three years has alternately worried and interested the drug trade, quinine undoubtedly has held the position of prominence. Bark shortage, embargoes, speculation and an abnormal demand have played havoc with the market conditions of this product.

With the opening of hostilities in Europe, the large imports of quinine which this country had previously received from Germany, were shut off. In 1914, the world's production of quinine was about 17,000,000 ounces and it has been estimated by authorities that of this amount 7,000,000 ounces were manufactured in Germany. This means that over 40% of the total production of quinine was removed from the market of the world without notice.

The effect on the drug trade almost resulted in a panic among the dealers in this country. A few level heads, who were large holders at the time, withdrew all offers and soon steadied a market whose first impulse was to sky-rocket out of sight in a wild frenzy of buying. Large stocks of quinine and cinchona bark were on hand in the United States when the war broke out and this condition, coupled with sane conduct on the part of the manufacturers and large jobbers, held the market normal for nearly a year.

During the first year of the war the price of quinine ranged between 25c and 30c per ounce, which is slightly higher than the recognized normal average price. This steadiness was remarkable in view of the fact that many other drugs and chemicals doubled and trebled in price during the same period. Plentiful stocks and frequent receipts of bark during the first year, are given as the explanation.

Late in 1915 the trouble began. Bark shipments became fewer and quinine scarcer with a result that after a year and three months of war in Europe, the manufacturers' price reached 50c per ounce for the first time during the war and closed the year at this figure.

The manufacturers' price, however, was not indicative of the actual price demanded by holders of supplies. Second hands secured control of the market in October, 1915, and the price was driven up with startling rapidity by frenzied endeavors to acquire supplies. Reaching $1.50 per ounce during October, the advance continued and in November, the actual goods could not be secured for less than $2.75 per ounce from second hands. This has been the highest price recorded since the Civil War, when there was a strong demand for quinine sulphate at $6.50 per ounce.

During the wild period in 1915, the two American makers held their price rigidly at 45c to 50c per ounce and supplied their regular trade at this figure in the face of $2.75 per ounce by second hands, and in this manner protected their customers from the chaos of the open market. At the same time the manufacturers refused to contract for future business owing to their rapidly decreasing stocks of both bark and quinine.

The year 1916 was marked by less frequent bark shipments from Amsterdam. The European war had created a tremendous demand for quinine on the other side and this fact combined with lack of shipping facilities, reduced the ready supply of quinine and bark in the United States to a minimum. Reserve stocks in Europe had been practically wiped out before this time and the export demand from the United States became very heavy. Bark supplies in Amsterdam were plentiful but could not be brought to the United States or worked up in Holland owing to lack of facilities. Small quantities of Java quinine were received here from time to time but were soon absorbed.

Manufacturers raised the price of quinine sulphate to 75c per ounce in January, 1916, and held it at this figure until late in October, when temporary relief was given the market by the arrival of bark from abroad. This brought the price down to 55c per ounce and held it there for a few months until the supplies were again practically exhausted. In February of the present year, the price was returned to 75c per ounce for the sulphate and has remained there since. This is the highest manufacturers' price of any duration since 1886.

The present quinine situation in this country is far from satisfactory. Stocks are very low and the future prospects do not seem bright. New supplies are small and are soon taken up. Manufacturers and large jobbers are still confining their business to regular customers and are holding the price from going above 75c per ounce. Care is being taken to prevent speculative interests securing stocks and repeating the manipulation of prices as in October and November, 1915.

A short time ago it was reported that increased stocks in this market had eased off the demand. On the strength of this rumor the price in second hands fell off slightly but when the new supplies did not materialize, the second hand price soon recovered and to-day is holding strongly at 85c per ounce.

One American manufacturer reports that his stock of quinine is practically exhausted and he is unable to fill orders of any size. Another manufacturer reports that he has fair supplies and is filling all orders from the jobbing trade. Attempts to purchase by outsiders, however, have not met with success, the manufacturer refusing to fill orders except for customers.

FOREIGN TRADE IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

The fall-off in exports occurs entirely in manufactures. In the month of July, both manufacturing material and foodstuffs showed an increase, and manufactures a marked decrease, and this was true in an even greater extent in the month of August. In July, manufacturing material exported showed an increase of about two million dollars and foodstuffs an increase of about four million dollars, while finished manufactures showed a fall of seventy million dollars.

In August, manufacturing material exported showed an increase of fifty million dollars, and foodstuffs an increase of eighteen million dollars, while finished manufactures showed a fall of eighty-five million dollars, thus making it perfectly apparent that the fall-off in exports occurs exclusively in manufactures. For the month of September, in which the total fall-off amounts to fifty-nine million dollars, no details are yet available.

The exports of drugs, chemicals and allied products from New York during September, were as follows:

Drugs and chemicals:	
Acids:	
Acids, carbolic	$190,921
picric	4,102,326
other	537,921
Alcohol, wood	112,388
Calcium carbide	160,973
Benzol	319,129
Other coal tar dist'ates	194,985
Aniline dyes	261,454
Logwood extract	212,097
Other dyes	657,053
Extract for tanning	106,206
Surgical appliances	727,435
Formaldehyde	54,090
Glycerin	462,560
Medicines	515,534
Petroleum jelly	106,057
Potash, chlorate	51,218
Potash, other	105,602
Soda, caustic	921,412
Soda, ash	122,047
Soda, other salts	447,287
Other chemicals	2,789,456
Paraffin	1,493,347
Soap	237,048
Syrup	391,887
Sugar	3,625,415

The imports at New York in September in similar lines were as follows:

Drugs, Chemicals, etc:	
Ammonia	$24,799
Acids, oxalic	49,219
Acids, other	80,756
Argola	336,316
Quebracho	338,075
Copal, kauri, etc.	135.125
Gambier	44,529
Shellac	414,887
Lactarene	58,623
Carbonate potash	266,118
Nitrate, potash	81,079
Nitrate, soda	791,237
Indigo, natural	531,321
Glycerin, crude	45,288
Camphor, refined	48,055
Gums, chicle	21.082
Gums, other	143,434
Citrate of lime	68,780
Opium	34,767
Salts, potash	75,893
Vanilla beans	132,771
Bristles	477,858

The imports of cocoanut oil were valued at $661,457; soya bean oil $47,365; sugar $9,336,439.

A branch soap factory office in New Orleans recently refused a Mexican order for 50,000 boxes. "We are 60 to 90 days behind with our orders in our own country," the representative of the company said.

GREATER DEMAND FOR NATURAL DYES

War Exigencies Cause Textile Mills to Turn to Logwood, Fustic, Cutch and Gambier—Make Khaki Softer and Warmer, Says H. Gardner McKerrow

In addressing the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Springfield, Mass., H. Gardner McKerrow gave full credit to the manufacturers of natural dyes for the assistance rendered the textile trade when supplies of artificial dyes from Germany were cut off. He said:

Of the natural dyewoods which were drawn from foreign countries, Logwood from Jamaica, Mexico and Hayti; Fustic from Cuba and Mexico; Cutch and Gambier from India and Burma; Brazil wood from Brazil; Lima wood from Peru, it may be said that the same causes which called them into exceptional demand, also made them more difficult to obtain, by reason of the shortage of shipping facilities, the imposition of embargoes, and other conditions made necessary by war developments. Prior to the war, natural dyestuffs provided possibly 10% of the color requirements of our manufacturers, the two chief items of utility being logwood, with its blood relation, hematine, and fustic. The tidal wave in the use of natural dyestuffs which was thrown up in 1915 and 1916 by war conditions and the suddenly enforced shortage of synthetic colors, has subsided, but in its recedence it has unquestionably left the level higher than it was prior to 1914. It has been computed by reliable authorities that from now, for at least many years to come, natural dyestuffs will stand in the proportion of about 25% of the whole color requirements, leaving 75% to be supplied by the artificial dyes.

This has been made possible by the painstaking research of chemists and dyers who have devoted themselves during the past two or three years to the development of new methods of using natural dyestuffs, the discovery of new mordants and new methods of combining mordants, as well as in the perfecting of new sources of color.

One illustration, based on the necessities of the times, may be given as typical of the real service which natural dyestuffs are rendering, when properly used, to the manufacturing interests of the country. For many years before the war, the dyeing of Khaki for military uses, for boy scouts cloths and for sport goods, was effected almost exclusively by the use of artificial dyestuffs. Direct colors, sulphur colors and vat colors were employed according to the various requirements as regards fastness to light, soaping, acid and other tests.

With the instantaneous cutting off of foreign supplies of these dyes, and before similar colors of American manufacturers became available, our manufacturers were forced on to the use of natural dyestuffs with at first, it must be admitted, more or less indifferent results.

Quick and economical dyeing with the apparatus which alone was available seemed hopeless of accomplishment, while a sufficient degree of fastness to light exposure presented a formidable obstacle which the experience of previous generations of old time dyers with natural dyestuffs did not seem to offer much encouragement for surmounting.

One of the triumphs of the last two years has been the way in which this problem has been met and solved, and to-day many of our boys in National Army encampments are unknowingly thankful for softer, heavier and warmer cloth, dyed with natural dyestuffs, than would be the case with the same cloth dyed with direct or sulphur colors. In explanation of this statement, which may be received with some surprise and question, let me say that on a regulation 2½ yard cotton twill, natural dyeing will give an addition of from 10% to 15% in weight, this being a permanent and not a temporary addition, while the finish of a piece of khaki dyed with natural dyestuffs—and again I make the stipulation of proper handling—is softer and less irritant to the skin, at least, than with sulphur dyes.

Most of our old-time expert dyers had been driven out of the business and their places taken by a generation which knew their colors mostly by distinguishing marks or numbers and were accustomed to get them in a condition ready for use and requiring no particular knowledge for their employment. Many of our dyers were yoked with German dyestuff houses by bonds of which, perhaps, the mildest comment would be that they were not honorable, while the thoroughness of research, the patience in working out technical problems, and in codifying in shade cards and books the properties of the dyestuffs and the methods of their applications, received our unstinted admiration, even while we were unconsciously coming more and more under the spell of the German system.

We now have an opportunity of utilizing the lessons we learned during the years of our slumber. It must not be supposed that the first peals of the bells of peace will open our ports at once to the advent of new supplies of German colors. The complete destruction of German commerce which the mad ambition of her military class has imposed upon her will require many years for its restoration, and it will be generations before she can regain the good will of—or rather live down the hatreds which she has deliberately awakened in—the civilized world.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN DYES

The exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the seven months ending with July, 1917, and for the corresponding period in 1916 and 1915; also exports for July, 1917, compared with July, 1916, are shown in the following table:

Articles and countries to which exported.	July		7 months ending July—		
	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Dyes and dyestuffs	$687,555	.....	$1,270,251	$4,084,343	$7,153,689a
Aniline dyes	.....	$497,106	.....	.....	497,106b
Logwood extract	.....	205,024	.....	.....	205,024b
All other	.....	576,579	.....	.....	576,579b
Total, dyes & dyestuffs	687,555	1,278,709	1,270,251	4,084,343	8,432,398
Exported to—					
France	30,139	203,691	18,152	237,558	505,784
Italy	29,662	66,854	237,662	610,531	1,103,900
Russia in Europe	56,876	.....	5,922	333,994	57,683
Spain	22,031	100,170	13,814	175,586	779,497
United Kingdom	128,758	363,527	439,187	483,458	1,924,325
Canada	135,442	80,551	347,733	1,190,655	997,337
Mexico	2,689	34,729	413	99,697	413,114
Argentina	22,696	43,610	25,400	134,457	214,941
Brazil	30,820	152,414	3,862	95,080	954,109
British India	.....	117,608	577	93,048	408,750
Japan	27,924	36,156	98,244	132,863	416,239
Other countries	200,518	79,399	79,285	497,416	656,719

a—Figures cover period from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1917.
b—July only.

Since 1914, special machinery has been designed, built and installed; hundreds of chemists and chemical engineers have given their entire time to the unfamiliar work connected with color production; experimental research has been inaugurated for perfecting processes and machinery and the possible discovery of new colors; organization, consolidations, and alliances have been effected within the industry to further increase output at decreased cost; and it is understood in the trade that plans are under way for entering foreign markets on a large scale.

IMPORTS OF OIL SEEDS AT HULL

Imports of oil seeds for the year 1917, up to October 2, compared with the corresponding period of 1916, were as follows, according to the Hull Chamber of Commerce:

Oilseed		1916	1917
Linseed	quarters	972,270	350,896
Rapeseed	quarters	149,919	150,952
Castor beans	quarters	152,143	106,774
Cotton seed:			
Egyptian	tons	88,016	96,963
Bombay	tons	56,440	14,583
Soya beans	tons	57,255	13,890
Palm kernels	tons	43,195	39,728
Oil cake	tons	27,875	25,860

Linseed in quarters of 410, 416 and 424 pounds; rapeseed in quarters of 416 and 424 pounds; 5.38 quarters of castor seed are equal to a long ton; the ton equals 2,240 pounds.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON BUYING HEAVY CHEMICALS

Important Industrial Potash Salts Commandeered by British Government—Bromides in Demand—Citric Acid Not Affected by Messina Cloudburst—London Price Changes.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

London, Nov. 13—In the heavy chemical market, more business is doing and the upward tendency in prices continues. Several of the leading industrial potash salts have been commandeered by the Government, but bromide of potassium is not included. In bromides, the demand continues good, and prices are firmly maintained, the domestic makers being very unwilling sellers.

Guaiacol Carbonate has been in exceptional demand and a parcel of several hundred kilos, doubtless originally destined for Russia, coming on the market temporarily eased the price but promptly found a buyer in the Government at 125s to 130s per pound.

Messina has suffered from a devastating cloud-burst in the lemon producing districts but so far citric acid remains unaltered at 3s 3d per pound and tartaric acid is slow of sale at 2s 11d per pound, spot.

Cream of Tartar has advanced to 320s per cwt.

Vanillin continues to occupy attention and a good business has been doing at from 52s 6d to 55s per pound.

Amidophenol, arsenic, sodium benzoate, bromides, balsam tolu, sassafras oil and shellac have advanced.

Oil of eucalyptus and senega are firmer.

There is an easier tone in the market for cloves this week.

Phenacetin and the salicylates are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Angelica Root, 17c
Balsam, Fir, Canadian, 10c
Boneset Leaves, 2c
Borax, U.S.P., 1¼c
Charcoal, Wood, 1c
Cinchona Bark, Red, Broken Quills, 13c
Cream of Tartar, U.S.P., 1½c
Hexamethylenetetramine, 5c

Declined

Cantharides, Russian, 10c
Cardamoms, Ceylon Green, 1c
Cherry Wild Bark, 1½c
Jalap Root, 5c
Mandrake Root, 1c
Myrrh Gum, 1c@2c
Oil of Caraway, 10c
Oil of Cedar Wood, 10c
Oil of Citronella, 1c
Pareira Brava Root, 14c
Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras, 5c
Silver Nitrate, 5%c
Snake Root, Canada Natural, 4c
Sodium Benzoate, Second Hands, 10c
Vanillin, 10c

Advances were made this week in vanillin, cinchona bark, borax and a number of roots. Makers raised quotations for cream of tartar and hexamethylenetetramine and second hands advanced sodium benzoate.

Declines occurred in nitrate of silver and Russian cantharides.

A number of drugs in the primary markets abroad are selling considerably above the parity of prices here. Efforts by local firms to purchase quinine sulphate in London have proved fruitless owing to scant stocks there. Oils and fats used in the manufacture of glycerin are to be controlled by Great Britain because of the demand for glycerine in the manufacture of explosives.

War risk insurance is four per cent., compared with 8 to 12 per cent. in the early weeks of the submarine campaign.

Alcohol, Chemically Pure—The market is practically depleted of supplies and there is no relief in sight. Although quoted at 82c@84c for 180 proof and at 84c@86c a gallon for 188 proof, prices are nominal in the absence of offerings.

Angelica Root—An exceptionally good demand together with a scarcity of stocks resulted in an advance of 17c a pound. Buyers are in the market for large lots and find difficulty in locating supplies. Offerings of 500 pounds at 45c@46c a pound were reported.

Balsam, Fir, Canadian—An advance at producing centers where the price is considerably above the parity here caused a rise of 10c a pound. In some quarters sellers named $5.80@$5.90, but many holders refused to trade under $5.95@$6 a gallon.

Boneset Leaves—Scarcity of supplies caused a stronger sentiment among holders who are quoting 9c@10c a pound.

Borax—Owing to the increased cost of production, leading refiners announced an advance of 1¼c a pound on U. S. P. crystals in barrels and kegs. Offerings were made at 8¾c and 9½c a pound for U. S. P. crystals in barrels and in kegs for immediate delivery.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Some manufacturers reported orders booked at $11.45@$11.50, while other makers have withdrawn offerings being unable to book further orders. Second hands are quoting up to $11.75 a pound.

Cantharides—Under a continued slow inquiry which resulted in a fair accumulation of Russian flies together with keener selling competition, prices receded 10c a pound. Offerings were fairly liberal at $4.35@$4.45 a pound.

Castor Oil—The market is firmer in response to an active demand particularly for large supplies for aeroplanes. Supplies on offer have been cleaned up by the Government. Stocks are small in London owing to the commandeering of English pressed oil. Spot quotations here are for No. 1 oil, 24@27c, and No. 3 oil 23c@25½c a pound in barrels and 25½@28c in cases.

Charcoal Wood—Higher cost of the raw material and a fair improvement in inquiries caused an advance of 1c a pound on powdered. Some holders reported fair sales.

Cherry Wild Bark—Supplies have decreased and offerings were light at 1½c a pound advance . Some dealers are naming a premium of 7½c for thick rossed and 9½c a pound for young green thin supplies.

Cinchona Bark—Smallness of stock led to an advance of 13 cents a pound for red and broken quills. Leading importers are asking 55c@60c for red quills and 48c@50c a pound for red broken quills. According to advices received from Holland, the next bark auction will be held there on December 14.

Codeine—Sulphate in bulk, one eighth vials included, is quoted at $9.05@$9.10 an ounce and nitrate, same containers is $10.15 an ounce in bulk.

Cream Of Tartar—Makers are quoting U. S. P. crystals in barrels at 54½c and powdered in kegs at 54c a pound, but refuse to enter contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Haarlem Oil—Prices closed stronger but nominal. Makers in Rotterdam cabled that owing to the scarcity of coal, the manufacture of seamless bottles which are necessary for the shipment of Haarlem oil has stopped. Prices locally closed nominal at $7.75@$8.75 for supplies in bottles as to brand.

Hexamethylenetetramine—A decrease in production caused a firmer market and prices were advanced 5c a pound. Makers are quoting 80c@85c a pound, but sales have been restricted.

Jalap Root—A further decrease in stocks and smaller offerings resulted in a rise in spot quotations of 5c a pound on whole and powdered root. Holders are asking 45c@50c for whole and 50@55c a pound for powdered root.

Lobelia Herb—The stock is decidedly small. Holders are quoting 8½c@9c a pound, showing a gain of ½c a pound over recent sales.

Mandrake Root—Dealers are lightly stocked and in most quarters are asking 8c a pound. Other holders have advanced prices to 9c a pound. The close was firm with prices showing a net gain of 1c a pound.

Menthol—The demand lacked animation but prices ruled steady without change at $3.20@$3.30 a pound. Advices by cable from Japan reported an advance making the price $3.32 delivered at New York.

Mercury—The market remains listless and selling agents continue to quote $100 a flask of 75 pounds. Importers of the Mexican product are quoting on the same level.

Morphine—The market closed strong under steady inquiries from export and domestic buyers. Prices are on the basis of $13.80 an ounce in bulk, five ounce cans included.

Myrrh Gum—Further strong advices from primary markets abroad noting higher prices and no further supplies obtainable at producing centers caused an advance of 1c@2c a pound. Importers are holding spot parcels of siftings at 39c@40c, sorts at 42c@43c, and select at 49c@50c a pound.

Oil Of Caraway—Supplies continue light and in some quarters holders are cleaned up. Sellers are asking $8.10 @$8.60 a pound showing a gain of 10c a pound over recent sales.

Oil Of Cedar Wood—Prices closed 10c higher owing to small supplies. Sellers are quoting $1.10 while some holders are refusing to accept bids below $1.15@$1.20.

Oil Of Citronella—Recent larger arrivals and a falling off in demand caused a weaker market which led to a decline of 1c a pound. Holders offered supplies at 53c @54c a pound.

Oil Of Otto Of Roses—A firmer tone pervaded the market in sympathy with advices from abroad stating that the demand has increased and prices have been advanced 10@11 francs for 5 grain supplies. The rise was attributed to a shortage of labor, causing a decrease in the output of oil. Spot supplies of natural oil of rose are held at $25@$28 an ounce.

Opium—Only small scattered parcels of powdered and granular were available at $32 a pound . Increased supplies of granular were said to be available. Opium in warehouse Oct. 1, amounted to 23,016 pounds, valued at $417,782.

Pareira Brava Root—Further accumulation of supplies led to competitive selling and price cutting which resulted in a drop in quotations of 14c a pound. Holders offered parcels on the spot at 40c@45c a pound, but sales were moderate.

Sarsaparilla Root—Honduras root scored a further advance of 5c a pound owing to scarcity. Sellers quoted 60c@65c a pound at which prices moderate sales were reported.

Snake Root, Canada Natural—Quotations were advanced 4c a pound on light arrivals and shrinkage in spot supplies. Sellers quoted 27c@30c a pound. Canadian transportation facilities are growing worse owing to car shortage and cold weather.

Silver Nitrate—Prices declined 5⁄6c an ounce in sympathy with the reduction in silver quotations. Manufacturers are now quoting 53⅓c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over.

Sodium Benzoate—A scarcity of stocks resulted in a firmer sentiment among second hands. Quotations were raised 10c to $2.25@$2.35 a pound.

Vanillin—The strong position of cloves caused a firmer market for vanillin. Makers advanced prices to 80c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over.

CONFERENCE WITH BRITISH COMMISSION

The members of the Special Commission from the British Ministry of Munitions, now in the United States for the consideration of problems of labor and industry caused by the war, were guests of the Merchants' Association of New York at a series of seven conferences held at the offices of the association in the Woolworth Building last Friday and early this week. The Commission consists of Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., a member of the Council of the Ministry and Director-General of the Labor Supply Department; H. W. Garrod, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Labor Regulation Department; G. H. Baillie, Chief Technical Dilution Officer of the Labor Supply Department and Captain Cyril Asquith, Director of the Artificers' Allocation of the Labor Supply Department.

The conference for drug, chemical and dyestuff manufacturers was held last Friday afternoon for a discussion of labor and other problems relative to these industries. Valuable information was received by the local manufacturers regarding Great Britain's experience in handling industrial problems peculiar to these industries after three years of war.

RULING ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling regarding extracts made from non-beverage alcohol:

"Alcohol tax paid at the rate of $2.20 per gallon, whether produced from materials fermented before or after September 9, 1917, may be used in the manufacture of bona fide flavoring extracts which themselves are not fit for beverage purposes. Such flavoring extracts may be subsequently used for flavoring beverages whether alcoholic or not."

PRICES AT THE LONDON DRUG AUCTION

(*Special Correspondence.*)

London, Oct. 29—Supplies offered at the monthly Drug Auction met with a tolerably good demand. Honey was more freely offered and with active competition moved off at much higher prices. Cuban and Hayti took the lead, 108s to 109s per cwt. being frequently paid. Chilian in kegs brought 102s 6d. The advance was from 10s to 15s per cwt.

Since the auction a good business has been put through in Californian in cases at 87s per cwt. c. i. f. (not including war risk) per 50 to 100 case lots.

Aloes, Cape, fair hard bright 52s per cwt.; socotrine 95s per cwt.

Sarsaparilla, Lima, fair grey 3s 3d per pound.

Kola nuts, Jamaica, good dark to bright, 8d to 8½d per pound.

Senna, Tinnevelly, was in good supply with an easier undertone. Fine quality was absent. Medium yellowish to greenish, 4½d to 5d per pound; ordinary yellowish, 4¼d to 4½d; small dark, 3½d; pods, common thin, 2½d.

Ipecacuanha—The recent market rumor that much higher prices were shortly to rule has so far proved illusory but values remain very firm, there being less inclination to accept bids made after the auction. Rio, lean wiry, 11s 4d to 11s 6d per pound; thin dull, 10s 10d to 12s; sea damaged, 11s 2d to 11s 4d; Minas, fair, slightly sea damaged, 11s; sound, 12s wanted; Cartagena, good bright, 11s asked, 10s 6d bid; Senega, fair average, 4s 3d, hand picked entered at 7s 6d.

Gum Tragacanth, 219 bags Persian sold at from £12 10s to £12 15s per cwt.

UNABLE TO OBTAIN TIN

No spot Straits tin is available in the New York market. Future supplies depend upon the willingness of the London Rubber and Tin Committee to allow tin to come forward to this country. The situation has grown so serious that the American Tin Committee is renewing its efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the British authorities through the American Government. It is known that there is a good stock in the primary markets controlled by Great Britain, some of which is the property of American buyers and the trade on this side is at a loss to understand why it should not be released for destination under the direction if need be of the United States Government, which would guarantee that it would not fall into enemy hands. There is a fair supply of tin held by a limited number of consumers, but they are not allowed to sell it under the present regulations. Banka tin is also scarce and promises to remain so until the controversy over the Dutch ships is settled. Chinese can only be had in limited quantities.

MUST CONSERVE OILS AND FATS

Efforts of American Manufacturers to Make Lower Grades Edible—British and French Control of Oil Seeds—Stringency in Germany.

There are two grades of cocoanut oil—Cochin and Ceylon. Cochin, a higher grade of the product, has been on the market as an edible oil for a considerable length of time. The recent demands upon the country's supply of fats has caused a movement to refine the Ceylon, or lower grade, to a point where it may be edible. Soya bean oil is in the same process of refining at present. There is a general tendency in all varieties of oil to refine the grades and thus a comparatively new market has been created. Peanut oil is a large factor in this movement. The edible grade of peanuts is bringing 12 cents in the south. At this price some plants have suspended operations, claiming the price is restrictive.

One result of British governmental control of oils and seeds and kernels has been that prices have been kept at a lower level in the United Kingdom than elsewhere. In July, the maximum price of glycerin in the United Kingdom was £59 10s per ton, while it stood as high as £225 in other countries. It was essential that this dangerous divergence should be remedied if supplies of raw material were to be maintained and proposals are now on foot for the setting up of a joint Anglo-French Oil Seed Executive to control supplies and purchases in British and French possessions. An agreement between the two nations is of the utmost importance, since it is hoped to secure a large increase in supply from the rich oil and seed producing countries of British and French West Africa. Arrangements have been made to take over the whole of the Egyptian cottonseed crop on favorable terms the buying being done under a Control Board set up by the Egyptian Government. Finally, there is every reason to hope that the co-operation of the American Government in economic matters generally will be of advantage, though so far oils and fats have not come within the scope of any agreement.

Before the war, Germany imported 80% of the oils, oilseeds and fats required for the manufacture of glycerin. She has now probably long experienced a serious shortage of these sources of an essential war-making product, but Germany is nothing if not resourceful. It is said that more than 4,000 fat receivers have been attached to the sewage outlets of different towns. The residuum gathered, when treated chemically yields a yellow fat, suitable for making munitions.

The French estimate that in peace times the Germans required 150,000 tons of glycerin to which must be added for munitions in war 600,000 tons, so it is supposed to be a problem how to get this necessity from a limited store of fat. It was stated that the expectation of obtaining fat from yeast has not been fulfilled, although satisfactory results have been obtained from experiments on the removal of the germs from cereals. In South Germany is a league of women who try to collect the stones of cherries, plums and peaches, from which oil may be extracted.

AMERICAN GOODS RELEASED AT ROTTERDAM

Among the goods released at Rotterdam, consigned to American firms, were the following:

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, 20 cases of chemicals valued at 870 florins, and 1 case of newspapers valued at 160 florins.

Henry Heil Chemical Co., St. Louis, 86 cases of glassware, filter paper, chemical apparatus and chemical instruments valued at 12,401.10 marks from Germany, and 12,442.23 kronen from Austria.

H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, 2 cases of filter paper valued at 540 florins; 5 cases of pepton valued at 13,500 florins, and 2 cases of filter candles valued at 5,115 florins.

Scientific Materials Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., three cases of pipettes, filterware and glassware, valued at 3,073.85 marks, and three cases valued at 349.63 marks.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The Tar Heel Manganese Co., Mount Airy, N. C., capital $100,000, will mine North Carolina manganese.

The Allied Chemical Works has been incorporated at New Orleans to manufacture chemicals from hardwood ashes. Capital $30,000.

Exports of castor seed from Hull to the United States during nine months from January 1 to September 30, were valued at $125,683, against $277,395 in the same time last year.

The Charlotte (Mich.) Drug Co., has opened a department for handling whole and milled spices. The company carries insect powder, sage leaves, thyme leaves, bay leaves, capsicum, ginger root, nutmegs, peppers, cloves.

A drawback allowance on the exportation of crushed, ground or pulverized vanilla beans produced by the Antoine Chiris Company, of New York city, with the use of imported vanilla beans, has been granted by the Treasury Department.

The Nema Chemical Laboratories, Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals, drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital stock of $100,000. Incorporators: C. S. Streva, L. Sceifo, E. Sivelli, 165 Broadway, New York City.

The Chemical, Drug and Dyestuffs industries subscribed a total of $32,400,000 to the Liberty Loan fund; Paint and Varnish trade $4,252,700; Perfumery and Soap trade $450,450; Spice trade $248,750; Toilet Preparations Specialties $175,900.

Consul Arthur McLean, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, writes that New Year's greetings are very much esteemed by citizens of the southern Republics. While, of course, cards are cheaper than calendars, the latter are the more appreciated. Calendars are useful, and, moreover, are a daily reminder of the firm they advertise. Both cards and calendars should be in Spanish. Cards should be engraved, not printed. Greetings are exchanged in Latin America at New Year's, not Christmas.

The New York State Department of Labor says the chemical trades reported in September a decrease of 1 per cent. in employees and an increase of a similar amount in wages as compared with August. The manufacture of paints, dyes and colors reported a seasonal loss. The oil and miscellaneous chemical industries increased their payrolls although reporting slightly fewer employees. The group had 4 per cent. more workers and paid out 21 per cent. more wages than in September of last year.

Judged by the consumption of coal and the traffic of the railways, two very good indices, industry and trade are up to the limit of facilities, says the National City Bank. Business is harassed by many uncertainties and vexations, and war business is interfering with peace business. Government orders are taking up more of the productive capacity than was predicted of them some months ago. General trade is good, and merchants have confidence that it will keep up, because the buying power of the population is enormous.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company of New York, with engineering department at Boston, has purchased 3,400 acres of phosphate land near Boyette, in Hillsborough County, Fla., for which it has been negotiating, according to the *Manufacturers' Record*, which adds: "This property is said to be rich in phosphate deposits, and the purchaser is understood to plan extensive developments after the war ends. These developments are to include the construction of a big fertilizer factory and an acid phosphate manufacturing plant near Tampa, where the Export Railway Company and the Export Phosphate Company will build railroads and phosphate terminals, with complete facilities. Probably several million dollars will be invested.

Heavy Chemical Markets

SUPPLIES OF ACIDS LIMITED

Government Still Taking Large Quantities of Sulphuric—Manufacturers Not Able to Make Prompt Deliveries to Consumers—Caustic Soda Still a Feature.

With a fair volume of routine business passing and a good inquiry from consumers the market is holding steady, with prices, in the main, quotably unchanged from those of a week ago. The center of interest remains with caustic soda and soda ash. Consumers are anxious for supplies and sellers are finding some trouble in locating sufficient spot supplies to take care of the big business now being placed in this market.

Acids are in a strong position, with supplies insufficient to meet the consumer demand, and prices are firmly established at recent levels. The greatest strength in acids seems to be in sulphuric as it is understood that manufacturers are far behind in their orders since the Government is constantly absorbing the bulk of the production for war requirements. With the exception of the 80 per cent. pure acetic acid, all tests are holding firm at prices quotably unchanged from those of a week ago. The 80 per cent. test, while not in abundant supply, is quoted on spot at ½c per pound less than a week ago. Spot supplies of muriatic are said to be unusually light. A steady call continues for nitric, and although from one direction an inside price of 1c lower was heard, in the main, the majority of holders of spot are quoting with additional firmness especially for the 42 degree material.

The local alum market has undergone no important change during the week. The strong call that has been noted for some time for aluminum sulphate is still in evidence and the condition is said to be tight since stocks are not in heavy spot supply. Bleaching powder has eased off again. Acetate of lime is firm and prices are quotably unchanged. Copper sulphate is decidedly firm, and although prices are unchanged for spot goods, forward positions are being quoted at levels that would indicate an active market for some time to come. Heavy inquiries are being received concerning forward positions on acetate of lead, but the spot market is unchanged.

No price changes have been reported on magnesite. Caustic potash, on the other hand is quoted at higher levels from a number of directions, especially for the 88-92 per cent. material. There is a strong export call for caustic potash and all indications point to a continued active market. Bichromate of potash as well as the prussiates of potash are in good inquiry and the latter material is in heavier demand for spot goods. Saltpetre is quoted in several quarters at higher prices as the domestic demand seems to be improving daily.

Acid, Acetic—Where lower prices have been heard on any test of acetic acid it has been due to the fact that second hands have been quoting in the open market on resale lots. With supplies light prices are holding firm at the following ranges: The 80 per cent., pure acetic, 21c to 22c a pound, according to quantity; the 70 per cent., 14c to 15c a pound; the 56 per cent. test, 11½c to 12c a pound, and the 28 per cent. test, 5½c to 7c a pound. The 99 per cent., glacial acetic is unchanged at 36c to 37c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—Spot supplies of all degrees of muriatic acid continue light. Sellers' ideas for stocks in quantity were: The 18 degree 1½c to 2½c a pound; the 20 degree 2c to 2¼c a pound and the 22 degree 2½c to 2¾c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—Wide price ranges have been heard on all degrees of nitric because of dealer speculation, resale lots being put on the open market by second hands. The demand from manufacturers for nitric continues heavy and the output is hardly sufficient to take care of the business. Quotations for the 40 degree material range from 8½c to 9¼c a pound, according to quantity and spot stocks of the 42 degree material continue to be held in firm hands at 9½c to 10½c.

Acid, Sulphuric—It is estimated there is a shortage of some 250,000 tons of sulphuric acid at the present time. Manufacturers are holding prices at a point where they will be made the official quotations should the Government decide to take control or regulate the trade in sulphuric acid, and several are of the opinion that this will be done. Nominal quotations were: The 66 degree acid 2c to 3c a pound; the 60 degree 1½c to 2c a pound, and the 50 degree sulphuric 1c to 1½c a pound.

Alums—The largest producers continue to quote firmly at 8½c to 9c a pound for the potassium lump; 25c to 28c a pound for the potassium chrome; 4c to 4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump, and 19c to 20c a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—The commercial grade is finding a market at 2c to 3c a pound, according to quantity, but at the same time others are quoting below these figures and some business has passed a t1¾c a pound. The iron free, or high grade material is quoted at 3c to 4c a pound. There is no unusual demand for the sulphate from domestic sources and the situation relative to the export market is unchanged.

Bleaching Powder—While figures heard at the close have not been put to the supreme test during the past few days, it appears that spot stocks are to be had in good quantity at 1½c to 2c a pound, for the 27-pound tare, and 2½c to 3c a pound for the 100-pound drums for export. It is difficult to say just what could be done in this market at the present time on a firm bid.

Calcium Acetate—A steady movement of stocks toward consumers is noted and a firm condition is reported on every hand. The largest producers have not changed their prices, but the cost of production continues to increase and this naturally will cause an advanced price to consumers. Spot and futures are quotably unchanged at $6.00 to $6.05 per hundred pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Around 9¾c a pound appears to be the market for spot goods, and for November-December delivery prices range from 9⅞ to 10c a pound, for the 98-99 per cent. material, blue vitriol (large). The advance of a week ago on copper sulphate continues to hold on spot as well as on nearby positions. It is only occasionally that prices are heard below those given.

Lead Acetate—Because of the increased demand with no large stocks available in this market, acetate of lead is held in firm hands with a number of sellers quoting at higher levels than a week ago. The figures now heard for the white crystals are 17c to 18c a pound. The granulated continues to move in steady volume to consumers at 15½c to 16¾c a pound. A great many inquiries are being received concerning forward positions, but because of the uncertainty of futures, large producers are not anxious to quote.

Magnesite—The largest factors continue to quote firmly at $40 to $45 a ton, on spot, f. o. b. mines, California, and $50 to $55 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

Potash, Caustic—With a strong export call for this material coupled with a steady and heavy domestic demand a firm condition is noticed and several holders have advanced their price for spot and nearby stocks most noticeably for the 88-92 per cent. material. Prices now range for immediate shipment from 63c to 66c a pound for the 70-75 per cent., and 83½c@85c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. The 80-85 per cent. is quotably unchanged at 82½c@85c a pound, according to quantity. Spot supplies in this market are said to be low.

Potassium Bichromate—The quotation for spot goods remains unchanged at 44¾c a pound as the inside, although some are asking as high as 45c a pound. Inquiries continue good, but no large business has been placed in this market and the condition is quiet.

Potassium Prussiate—The condition on both the red and yellow prussiate is virtually unchanged, and the figures named in this market for spot and nearby goods range from $2.60 a pound and up for the red, and $1.30

@$1.35 a pound for the yellow. The consumer demand continues active for the Japanese product and importers say that they are still behind in their orders on account of their inability to get supplies here fast enough to take care of the rush of business.

Saltpetre—There continues a good demand from domestic consumers and the condition of the market is firm. Producers are quoting 28c@28½c a pound for the granulated and 31c@33c a pound for the crystals. At this writing American producers have been unsuccessful in their efforts to secure export licenses from Washington and there is no movement of stocks toward foreign countries. The domestic demand, however, appears to be improving.

Soda Ash—Very little spot material is available and with a strong demand the tone of the market is firm. Prices have settled back to about the same position as a week ago. Dealers have been doing a great deal of speculation and this probably accounts for the wide ranges heard. From 3c to 3¼c a pound have been the prices heard for stocks in bags, while for stocks in barrels the figures have been from 3¼c@3½c a pound. Dense ash continues scarce in the New York market and the price remains nominal at 3¾c@4c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—The local market is quiet on account of the inability of sellers to locate sufficient spot stocks to take care of the heavy orders that are being placed by consumers. A flat price of 8c a pound has been heard, but the majority of sellers are quoting 8⅛c to 8¼c a pound for November-December delivery. Because of the unsettled condition of caustic soda few quotations are heard for over next year.

Sodium Bichromate—There is little activity in this material and because of the light demand with spot stocks sufficient to take care of a larger volume of business several of the largest holders have lowered their price on spot and nearby. From 18½c to 20c a pound is the price named for spot and 17c@17½c a pound for 1918.

Sodium Nitrate—The condition is unchanged and the tone of the market is firm in the face of a strong demand. The price named for spot material is $4.75@$5.00 per hundred pounds, for the crude, and around $4.90 per hundred for January-March delivery. On spot the refined continues to be quoted at the unchanged price of 6¾c a pound. It is said supplies are barely sufficient to take care of the present demand.

Exports of manganese ore from Brazil during the past three years were as follows, practically all coming to the United States: 183,630 tons valued at $1,380,453, in 1914; 288,671 tons valued at $2,632,427 in 1915; and 503,120 tons valued at $7,080,954, in 1916.

Sufficient salt deposits have been found under the city of Cleveland to supply the world, according to F. J. Venner, general manager of the Union Salt Co. The salt is reached by drilling to a depth of 2,000 feet, then great thicknesses of solid rock salt are found. Fresh water is forced down the well and the salt dissolved into brine, which is raised by pumping and goes through various processes of settling, purifying and steam heat evaporation.

Manchester, Eng., advices dated October 20, say of coal tar products: "The general condition of the tar products is much as it was, but further advances of quite a serious nature are to be noted in solvent naphtha. The causes of this extraordinary and persistent rise are rather obscure. Some people think that large quantities are being used for motor purposes, but here one cannot find any direct evidence that this is the case. There is unquestionably a good demand from the rubber trade, but this will scarcely account for a rise, which is now some 75 per cent. of the price charged only a few weeks ago. The prices asked now for spot delivery of solvent naphtha range from 3s 6d to 3s 9d per gallon, and as much as 3s 6d is asked for forward delivery.

MARKET BREVITIES

Exports of caustic soda from this port during September were valued at $921,412.

The stock of crude camphor in bond at New York on September 1, amounted to 279,311 pounds.

Soda ash valued at $122,047 cleared from New York during September for various foreign countries.

The General Chemical Company is to erect 140 houses for its employees along the Philadelphia turnpike at Claymont.

Henry A. Sawyer has been chosen secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association to succeed George V. Horgan.

The American Drug Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on January 29 and 30.

The Monsanto Chemical Works has advanced vanillin to 80c per ounce in lots of 5,000 ounces, showing a rise of 10c per ounce. The increase was due to the scarcity and high cost of basic material.

The Charlotte Drug Co. of Charlotte, Mich., says: Boneset has advanced considerably in the last two months and we believe that this is only the beginning of still further advances as this article is very scarce and as soon as the demand sets in it will be impossible for the dealers to satisfy the requirements of one large buyer.

Dr. W. H. Nichols, chairman of the Chemical Committee of the Council of National Defense and the members of 24 sub-committees have completed a survey of the chemical industry. The report covers the production and capacity of factories manufacturing chemicals needed for war purposes.

WARNS CRUDE DRUG DEALERS

Having discovered as much as 25 per cent. of dog fennel in recent shipments of chamomile and of foreign materials in other crude drugs, the United States Department of Agriculture warns dealers and shippers to purchase only on explicit specifications. When imported, or shipped in interstate commerce, or when offered for sale in the territories or the District of Columbia, crude drugs are adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act if their strength or purity falls below the professed standard or quality under which they are sold.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Company	87	88
do preferred	99	100
By-Products Coke	147	151
Casein Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	30	33
Dow Chemical	225	245
do preferred	98	101
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	39	43
General Chemical	162	173
do preferred	100	109
Grasselli Chemical	200	210
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	75	82
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94½	96
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	290	310
Standard Chemical	90	95

Color & Dyestuff Markets

FEW PRICE-CHANGES IN DYESTUFFS

Market Is Steady and Firm With Heavy Demand for Cutch, Albumen and Indigo—Acids Firm and Supplies Light—Scarcity of Toluol Likely to Continue.

Prices on dye bases and dyewoods remain approximately the same as a week ago. Coal tar colors continue in heavy demand, and although few price changes have occurred on spot and nearby stocks, the undertone is firmer.

The same tight condition of egg and blood albumen continues unchanged and importers are having considerable trouble in filling orders with any degree of promptness. Archil and cochineal are quotably unchanged. Additional firmness is reported on cutch, and spot stocks are extremely light. The lull in the divi divi market continues and although supplies on spot are not heavy, considerable more business could be conveniently handled.

There has been a slow movement in Gambier despite the fact that inquiries are in good volume. Indigo is held in firm hands at approximately the same price levels of a week ago. Little consumer interest is being manifested in logwood and importers are now curtailing supplies as the cost of storage, especially for the sticks, is unusually high. The 51-degree extract, however, is finding ready buyers at better prices than those that prevailed a week ago. The chips, likewise seem to be moving in better volume. Fustic is firm and large importers are still behind in their orders, especially for the chips. No price changes are reported on sumac, and with supplies light few are quoting on either foreign or domestic goods.

Both naphthionic and sulphanilic acids continue in strong demand and supplies are sufficient to take care of orders promptly. A peculiar condition is noted on aniline oil, the demand being stronger with prices lower. This is due to the fact that additional large spot stocks have been recently placed on the open market with speculation at its height. Prices are slightly higher on the spot salts. Benzidine is steady with prices unchanged. Benzol is in fair demand, but holders are quoting at lower levels for spot stocks in quantity. No changes have occurred on naphthalene flake.

With the spot supply of phenol insufficient to take care of the demand, prices have advanced two points within the week and all present indications point to higher levels. Technical betanaphthol has advanced because of a heavier demand and a scarcity of raw material. Toluidine is firm with prices unchanged, but on account of the scarcity of toluol few spot quotations are now heard in the open market and there is no relief from the tight condition in sight.

Albumen—The blood albumen, both foreign and domestic, is quoted very lightly on spot, as dealers say they are unable to locate sufficient spot supplies to take care of the present consumer demand. Nominal prices are heard at 54c to 58c a pound, for the domestic and 60c a pound for the imported blood. Importers have again advanced their price on the Chinese egg and $1.05 is the inside price now heard for this material. Several are quoting firmly at a flat figure of $1.10 a pound.

Archil—Spot stocks of any varieties of this material are not in abundant supply and with a steady and fairly good demand the market is reasonably firm. The double is unchanged from last week at 14½c@15c a pound, and triple is quoted with considerable firmness at 18c to 20c a pound. Holders of the concentrated are asking 26c a pound, but in some quarters it appears that this price could be shaded.

Cochineal—The figure named for the gray black is 62c to 65c a pound, with a very scant spot supply of this material available in the New York market. For a good grade of the silver the price is 53c to 56c a pound, and for the rosy black variety 65c to 69c a pound.

Cutch—Big business is being done in cutch and prices show an upward trend. With no large imports expected within the immediate future and spot supplies light it would not be surprising if prices go even higher. Closing prices were 12c to 13c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, while the liquid continues to be held in firm hands at 8½c to 9c a pound. No price changes are noted on the tablets which are quoted in moderate spot quantities at 10c to 12c a pound.

Divi Divi—While the spot price ranges from $65 to $70 a ton, there is every reason to believe that the inside figure could be shaded on a firm bid. There are no large surplus stocks, but supplies appear large enough to handle more business.

Gambier—Trading is quiet. The following prices prevailed at the close: The 25 per cent. tan, 10c to 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1, from 23c to 24c a pound; cubes No. 2, from 21c to 21½c a pound, and the common gambier at 15¾c to 16c a pound.

Indigo—Shipments of indigo from East India continue slow and the local spot market is practically stripped of spot supplies. Quotations were heard at 30c to 32c a pound for spot and nearby wool, and 50c to 54c a pound for the cotton, same positions.

Logwood—The Mexican sticks (Campeache), are quoted comparatively freely on spot at $38 to $43 a ton. There appears to be a slight improvement of 51-degree extract, which is now quoted at 9½c to 12c a pound. Logwood chips are quoted at 3c a pound. On a firm bid 2½c a pound could possibly be done in quantity.

Fustic—Spot supplies are being rapidly depleted and with high freight rates and scarcity of steamer bottoms there are small prospects of immediate increase in available supplies. The sticks are held firmly at $50 to $58 a ton, and the solid at 25c to 26c a pound. Trading in the chips is limited entirely to the quantity of spot on hand and prices range from 4½c to 5c a pound.

Sumac—There is little spot of any grade of sumac available in the local market as the demand has been so heavy as to practically clean up the market. Nominal quotations are $50 to $59 a ton, for the Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent. tan, and $87 to $90 a ton for the Sicilian grade.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Although producers have not advanced their prices, which are quotably unchanged from those of last week large business is now being booked for forward positions and there is every reason to believe that the present firm condition will hold for some time to come. The refined is quoted on spot at $1.80 to $1.85 a pound, and the crude on spot at $1.40 to $1.50 a pound, f. o. b. works. All spot orders are being filled promptly.

Acid, Sulphanilic—This material continues in constant and heavy demand from consumers throughout the country. The quantity of spot material in the open market is not regarded as large, but is about sufficient to take care of the consumer call. Although several small sales have passed at 31c a pound as the inside, others are quoting firmly at 32c to 34c a pound. It is understood that producers are preparing to greatly increase their output.

Aniline Oil and Salts—There is a better inquiry for the oil and during the week a good volume of business passed to consumers, but with heavy supplies on hand, holders have lowered their price slightly. In only a few instances have holders asked higher than 27c a pound, drums extra, for spot goods. As high as 28c a pound, nevertheless has been heard. It appears that most sellers have been willing to dispose of stocks at 26c, flat, on firm bids. Following in sympathy the salts have been more active. The general range at the close was 33c to 34c.

Benzidine—The market is steady with prices quotably unchanged at $1.85 @ $1.90 a pound for the base and $1.45@$1.50 a pound for the sulphate. With moderate spot supplies and a good inquiry a firm condition is expected for some time.

Benzol—No important price changes have occurred, and at the close a good inquiry was noticed although no large orders have been placed. In most instances, holders were asking 45½c@46c a gallon, although 45c was heard from

one or two directions. For small quantities between 46c and 48c a gallon was the range. It is said that spot supplies are light.

Naphthalene—A firm condition is reported and prices were quotably unchanged for spot and nearby material. Supplies are unusually light as consumers have been buying heavily for some time. Dealers were quoting firmly at 9¾c@10c a pound for a good grade of flake and it is doubtful whether the inside price could be shaded. For delivery until the first of the year sellers ideas are around 10c. The future market is so firm that no offers are being made for 1918.

Dinitrotoluol—A fairly active market is noted, but more business could be handled. Around 55c a pound appears to be the prevailing price for stocks, moisture free basis, although from one or two directions 60c was heard.

Para-amidophenol—Trading is quiet although there is a good inquiry for para-amidophenol. In the majority of cases large holders of the spot base are quoting $4.50 @$5.00 a pound, and oddly enough the hydrochloride is quoted on spot at the same price as the base. Both the base and the hydrochloride showed an improvement last week, but at this writing there is little activity. Contract goods for delivery the early part of 1918 are attracting much attention from consumers and January-March stocks are quoted firmly at $4.20@$4.30 a pound.

Phenol—With the demand much greater than the supply the local market on phenol presents a decidedly firm condition. As a matter of fact, it is said that dealers are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient spot quantities to fill orders promptly. The majority of holders are now quoting at higher levels for both spot and forward positions and the undertone of the market is firmer than it has been for some time. The inside price was 53c a pound, with several quoting firmly at 54c a pound, which is an advance of 1c over the prevailing figures of a week ago. The Government is still keenly interested in this material.

Betanaphthol—A steady demand continues for betanaphthol and with raw material scarce and high several holders have advanced their price, especially for the technical which was quoted in one or two important quarters as high as 67c a pound. Perhaps 66c a pound could be done, but quantity would determine this. The sublimed material is firm and quotably unchanged at 87½c@90c a pound. The U. S. P. remains unchanged at $1.25 a pound.

Toluidine—The market is firm on both the para and the ortho. Supplies held on spot are by no means abundant and much interest centers on forward positions. The para fraction is available from first hands at $2.25 a pound, although some second hands continue to shade this price. On contract the price ranges from $2.10 to $2.15 a pound. From one or two directions the ortho was quoted at 90c a pound, which is a lower price than was heard last week, but several of the larger holders continue to ask $1.00 a pound.

Toluol—The New York market is purely nominal on toluol as it is exceedingly difficult to locate a pound of spot goods. The Government continues to take supplies almost as fast as they are produced and considerable stocks have been taken over within the past few days leaving the open market practically bare of material. It is said the situation next year will be even more tense and quotations are not heard on any position for 1918. A flat price of $2.00 a pound has been heard in this market, but dealers say the price is nominal.

BRITISH NEED TANNING MATERIALS

The American Consul General at London cables that all importers of tanning materials must furnish weekly to Director of Raw Materials, Imperial House, Westminster, London, particulars as to quantities of tanning materials afloat either purchased or consigned unsold.

The first hand stock of cinchona bark at Amsterdam on October 18 consisted of 315 packages Government and 2,764 packages private bark, making a total of 3,079 packages.

BRITISH SHORT OF INTERMEDIATES

Report of Directors of British Dyes, Ltd., Says Only a Beginning Has Been Made—Khaki Colors Sufficient to Meet Government's Demands.

The Board of Directors of British Dyes, Ltd., discuss the progress made during the year in their annual report which says:

"An extensive plant for the production of Azo colors has been completed, and is now in operation. The range of direct cotton colors has been supplemented by the inclusion of a yellow, violet and green. The supply of wool colors of this type has been enlarged. The production of methylene blue has been largely increased, and the output of mordant colors of the type of khaki yellow, green and brown is now sufficient to meet the demands made upon the company for dyestuffs used in the manufacture of the varied clothing equipment of our own and allied troops. Among the vat dyes of the indanthrene type a blue and yellow are being produced. It is hoped shortly to extend the range of these colors.

"The company has produced a color similar to the alizarine blue dyestuff for wool of exceptional fastness to the action of light. The requirements of the Government for dyes for a variety of military purposes have been fully met, and this demand has to some extent necessarily interfered with the regularity of supplies to the trade.

"Important installations for the manufacture of intermediate products, including paranitraniline and betanaphthol, have been completed. Plants for the manufacture of other products are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and as these come into operation they will provide materials from which the variety as well as the quantity of colors manufactured can be augmented.

"The question of co-operation among dye manufacturers has been engaging the attention of the Board of Trade throughout the year, but they have not yet taken any definite steps in this direction. The directors have throughout maintained the attitude that they will welcome any tangible proposals for co-operation with other manufacturers, provided that the interests of the textile and other industries dependent on the supply of dyes are safeguarded, and that the co-operation can be carried into effect in a manner consistent with the object for which the company was established.

"The directors would again emphasize the fact that before dye-making can be established as a national industry in this country it is necessary to put down plant to manufacture intermediate products, and the provision of plant for this purpose has largely devolved on the company. While a great deal has been accomplished, with limited means and under difficult conditions, in producing dyes to satisfy immediate needs and in laying the foundations of the industry, it should be clearly recognized that not much more than a beginning has been effected up to the present, and great efforts have yet to be made. The supply of materials, plant, labor, qualified chemists and of capital must be very largely increased."

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Chromic, 35c
Monochloracetic, 5c
Muriatic, 4c
Nitric, 2c@4c
Oxalic, 5c
Phosphomolybdic, 20c@40c
Succinic Crystals, 10c
Sulphuric, 1c@5c
Cadmium Nitrate, 25c
Digitalin, $1
Ether, 20c
Ethyl Acetate, 20c
Jalap Root, 10c
Magnesium Lactate, 15c
Manganese Lactate, 15c
Stramonium Seed, 15c
Zinc Chloride, Fused, 20c

Declined

Acid, Benzoic from Toluol, 25c
Oleic, 5c
Allspice, 8c@10c
Atropine, 30c
Benzaldehyde, 35c
Codeine, $1.50
Salts, $1.10@$1.25
Diacetylmorphine, $4.30
Elaterium, 65c
Ethyl Bromide, $1.50
Morphine Hydrochloride, $1
Sulphate, $1.50
Oil, Cedar Leaves, 5c
Orris, Florentine, 4c
Phenolphthalein, 15c
Potassium Fluoride, 75c
Sassafras, Pith, 3c
Sodium Cacodylate, 65c

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb	—	— 3.55
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.13
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
97 p.c.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.81	— .82
188 proof	gal.	.83	— .84
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	— .66
Carb. Dom., U.S.P. kegs, powd	lb.	.17	— .18
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.40	— 5.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	— —
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.54	— .59
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— .35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	— 6.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06½
*Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.10
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.45	—11.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	15.00	—15.50
Sulphate	oz.	16.00	—16.50
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .74½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .75½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .77
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .77½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.76	— .77½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .75
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.73	— .74
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.13	— .23
Chloroform	lb.	—	— .63
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, alkaloid, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, 5oz.cans incl.	oz.	—	— 9.10
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Cases, fingers	lb.	.33	— .35
Codeine, alk., ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.20
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .67
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.72	— .73
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.36	— .37
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	— .54
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	—	— —
*Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .37
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.29	— 1.30
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	— .74
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.17	— .17½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.70	— .70½
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.70	— .70½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.71½	— .72
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.70	— .70½
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.55	— .56
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.51	— .51½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	7.75	— 8.75
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.80	— .85
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.86	— .90
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.41	— .43
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63	— 2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
*Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— —
*Crystals	lb.	—	— —
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	— 2.27
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	— .29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, cryst.	lb.	—	— .24
crystals	lb.	—	— .24
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.60
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide s. v.	oz.	—	— .45
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.69	— .71
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	— 100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—13.80
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.2½oz.box	oz.	—	—16.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—13.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—15.55
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—16.80
½-oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes	oz.	—	—16.85
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. vial	oz.	—	—22.75
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v	oz.	—	—20.50
*Ethyl,Hydrochloride,¼-oz.v	oz.	—	— —
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— —
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10 00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— 10½
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	— —
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— —
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum,light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.82	— .84
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	40.00	—42.50
U.S P., Insoluble	lb.	45.25	—45.50
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton,U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.75	—37.00
Powdered	lb.	37.25	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3 00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .53½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.31	— .34
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
*Nominal.			

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
*Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Bromide, gran.	lb.	—	— .86
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate	lb.	.22½	— 23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.42	— .43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.68	— .68½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.13	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.36	— .37
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	2 50	— 2.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.53	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.58½	— .59
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.55½	— .56½
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.53½	— .54½
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
*Nominal.			

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	.72	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.72½	— .73
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150.	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.43	— .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— 1.40
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .81¼
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .81

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.10	— 8.60
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Free	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.53	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Bottles	lb.	3.75	— 4.10
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4 00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.15	— 6.50
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1 60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—26.00
Artificial	lb.	23 00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60 00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—80 00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2 60
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2 50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.22	— 30
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.50	—12.00
West Indian	lb.	—	—10.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Artificial	lb.	—	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.50	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.46	— .47

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.20	— .21
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	— .14
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.55	— .60
Broken	lb.	.48	— .50
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.50	— .51
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05½	— .06
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.10	— .11
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09½	— .10½
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .29
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.50	— .55
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	—	— —
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.75	—10.25
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.13	— .14
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.18½	— .19
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
French	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07¾

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .46
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, **natural**	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.36	— .38
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24½	— .24¾
Star	lb.	.32	— .33
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Smyrna	lb.	.07¾	— .08
South American	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.60	— .61
Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .59
Celery	lb.	.28	— .28½
Colchicum	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, **Domestic**	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.14¾	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¾
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13	— .13½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.23¼	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
*Hulled	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
California, brown	lb.	.15½	— .16
Chinese	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Dutch, **yellow**	lb.	.15½	— .16
English, yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.11	— .11½
Japanese	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17¾
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .20½
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls, No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mombasa	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	—	— —
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.54	— .54½
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.54	— .54½
Zanzibar	lb.	.52	— .53
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .16½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
*Japan	lb.	—	— —
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .51½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.49	— .49½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23½	— .24
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.25	— .26
Spanish	lb.	.18¾	— .22
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	— .23¾
White	lb.	.27½	— .27¾
Pimento	lb.	.06½	— .06¾

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .56
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	— .50
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .35
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 1	lb.	.57	— .59
No. 2	lb.	.51	— .53
No. 3	lb.	.45	— .47
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .20
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17¼
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
*Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .80
*Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.40	— .45
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.60	— .65
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11¾	— .11½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½

*Nominal.

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double Pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .07
56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.21	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.36	— .37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chrome	lb.	.25	— .28
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03¾
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.01½	— .02
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, **second hands**	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., **second hands**	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13½
Granulated	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .02½
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44¼	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .85
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.35

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		3.15	— 3.30
Dense	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.30
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.19	— .21
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1 60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.70	— 4.90
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.35	— .37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.34	— .36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4 25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p. c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—26 00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¾
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	— .34
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.22	— .26
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.47½	— .50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.46	— .48
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.87½	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2 00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1 25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6 00	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	2 00	— 3 00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Congo Red	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Direct Blue	lb.	2.15	— 3 75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3 25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.60
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4 25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2 75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3 00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1 60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2 50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	6.00	— 8 00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.50
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Jet	lb.	.85	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	1.00	— 1 75
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6 00
Soluble Blue	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1 50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3 00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9 00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 8 75
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.60	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 25	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2 75	— 3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	50.00	—53.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	38.00	—43.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5 50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¼	— .08¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.53	— .54
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .23

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—70 00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16 00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45 00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15 00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	—90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½— .04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 — .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼— .02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 — .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 — .11
Clarified	lb.	.10 — .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 — .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.92 — .94
Domestic, prime	gal.	.90 — .92
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00 —85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.12¼— .13¼
English	lb.	.12¼— .13¼
German	lb.	— —
Neutral	lb.	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½— .17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.05 — 2.10
Off Prime	gal.	1.60 — 1.70
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 — 1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.40 — 1.45
No. 2	gal.	1.35 — 1.40
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.92 — .94
Light, strained	gal.	.94 — .96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96 — .98
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.98 — 1.00
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —
*Southern, crude, f.o.b.plant	gal.	— — .90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.25 — 2.35
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.10 — 2.20
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.00 — 2.10
Dark	gal.	1.35 — 1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55 — 1.65
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22 — .24
Herring	gal.	— —
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 — .85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14¾— .15
Saponified	lb.	.14¾— .15
*Seal, white	gal.	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 — .12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.67 — 1.70
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65 — 1.67
Natural winter, 38 deg cold test	gal.	1.64 — 1.66
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 — .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23 — .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 — .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.55 — 1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.50 — 1.55
*Whale, natural	gal.	— 1.10
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.15 — 1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.27 — .29
Cases	lb.	.28 — .30
No. 3	lb.	.25½— .26½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¼— .17½
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16½— .16¼
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18½
*Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	20.62 —20.96
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18 — .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.30 — 1.35
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60 —19.00
*White	lb.	— —
*Winter, yellow	gal.	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.15 — 1.17
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.17 — 1.19
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.18 — 1.20
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.19 — 1.21
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.35 — 2.50
*Foots	lb.	.30 — .35
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21 — .22
*Benin	lb.	.19 — .20
*Niger	lb.	.19 — .19¾
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —
*Imported	lb.	— —
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.60 — 1.65
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 — .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —

*Nominal.

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls	gal.	1.65 — 1.70
Blown	gal.	1.70 — 1.75
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 — .40
Second	gal.	.42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —
*Imported	gal.	— —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17 — .17¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 — .34
Commercial	lb.	.25 — .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 — .15
Summer	gal.	.13 — .14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 — .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 — .30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 — .18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 — .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 — .35
No. 200	gal.	.24 — .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23 — .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls	gal.	.50 — .50½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls	gal.	.44½— .49
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36½— .43½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.60 — 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50 —15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	80-bbl.	6.75 — 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— — .67
Diamond "I"	lb.	— — .64
V. S. O.	lb.	— — .64
Fine Orange	lb.	— — .50
Second Orange	lb.	— — .47
T. N.	lb.	.48 — .49
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —
*Button	lb.	— —
Regular, bleached	lb.	.45 — .46
Bone, Dry	lb.	.54 — .57

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake. f.o.b. Texas		— —53.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —46.00
Columbia		50.00 — —
New Orleans	ton	— —47.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— —48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —53.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— — 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— — 1.75
Turk's Island—		
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— — 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— — 1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—		
Prime	gal.	.47 — .52
Open kettle	gal.	.53 — .58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 — .32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 — .40
Fancy	lb.	.64 — .80
Medium	lb.	.45 — .50
Honey—		
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 — .08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17 — .17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 — .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		— — 5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11 — .12
Caracas	lb.	.12½— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10 — .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25 — .25½
Trinidad	lb.	.12¼— .13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	Fed. eral	War-ner
Powdered	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.55
XXXX	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Confectioners A	8.25	8.25	8.25	—	8.35
Standard Gran	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.mills	gal.	— — .90
Brown	gal.	.92 — .94
Light, strained	gal.	.94 — .96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96 — .98
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.98 — 1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.25 — 2.35
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.10 — 2.20
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.00 — 2.10
Dark	gal.	1.35 — 1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55 — 1.65
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14¾— .15
Saponified	lb.	.14¾— .15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 — .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23 — .24

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.27 — .29
No. 3	lb.	.25½— .26½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¼— .17½
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16½— .16¼
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18 — .18½
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.62 —20.96
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.30 — 1.35
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60 —19.00
*White	gal.	— —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.15 — 1.17
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.17 — 1.19
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.35 — 2.50
*Foots	lb.	.30 — .35
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21 — .22
*Niger	lb.	.19 — .19¾
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —
*Imported	lb.	— —
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.60 — 1.65
Pine white steam	gal.	— —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —
*Imported	gal.	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17 — .17¼

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18 — .19
Yellow	lb.	.15 — .17
House	lb.	.16 — .16½
Brown	lb.	.13 — .15½
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.16 — .16½
White grease, stearine	lb.	.16½— .18
Lard, City	lb.	.25 — .25½
Compound	lb.	.21¾— .22¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.26½— .27
Oleo	lb.	.21 — .21½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19 — .19½
City Special	lb.	.16½— .17
Choice Country	lb.	.17½— .18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18 — .18½
City Fancy	lb.	— .18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼— .17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.19¼— .19¾
"A" White	lb.	.19 — .19¼
"B" White	lb.	.17 — .17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16 — .16¼
Brown	lb.	.15 — .15½
Bone	lb.	— — .16½
House	lb.	.15¾— .16
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.22 — .22¼
Lard	lb.	.25¼— .25½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04 — .04¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	.08¼— .09
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼— .07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 — .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p. c.	lb.	.82½— .84
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused	100lbs.	8.00 — 8.25
Mineral Soap Stock		— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70 — .75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda	100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts,	100 lbs.	.70 — .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50 — 2.75

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	— .90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	— .80
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	— .55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.28	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	— .60
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.80	— .82
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	oz.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
10 and 25-lb cans	lb.	—	— —
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .68
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	— .71
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
C. P.	oz.	—	— .35
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.55	— .65
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.74	— .75
Less than keg	lb.	.78	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.e., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	4.00	— 4 50
Dilute	oz.	.13	— .17
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.25	— .30
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (5)	lb.	.10	— .12
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .11
36 deg., less	lb.	.16	— .18
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .06
Less	lb.	.11	— .13
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	oz.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Less	gal.	5.60	— 6.10
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Less	gal.	5.95	— 6.00
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	.93	— 1.15
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.30	— 1.50
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .15
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.75	— .80
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.18	— .23
20 deg.	lb.	.20	— .25
26 deg., Conc	lb.	.22	— .26
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.73	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.a.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.25	— .30
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .26
C. P. Gran	lb.	.31	— .33
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .90
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto	lb.	—	— .50
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.a.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Ground	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— .85
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— .65
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Less	gal.	3.85	— 4.25
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
	oz.	.38	— .40
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .85
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .59
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—14.70
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.75	— 9.06
Hydrobrom. gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.77	— .85
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.77½	— .83
Powdered	lb.	.86	— .91
Japanese	lb.	.76	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.23	— .28
Yellow	lb.	.21	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.78	— .85
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .52
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Penang	lb.	.65	— .75
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	12.45	—12.65
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	10.15	—10.80
½-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—11.00
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Codeine	oz.	13.00	—13.25
Hydrochloride	oz.	11.90	—12.15
Nitrate	oz.	11.90	—12.15
Salicylate	oz.	10.25	—10.50
Phosphate	oz.	10.25	—10.50
Sulphate	oz.	10.80	—11.05
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.60	— .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	— .17
Bbls.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.60	— .75
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18	— .20
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13	— .15
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.⅛-oz.v.	oz.	19 55	—20.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	17.80	—18.50
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		**Nominal**
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	21.00	—22 00
15 gr. vials	ea.	1.00	— 1.05
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50	—21.80
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19	— .21
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	1.35	— 1.55
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.45	— .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44	— .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .50
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	—	— —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40	— 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	.25	— .30
French	lb.	.25	— .30
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—15.00
Less	lb.	.10½	— .13
Ground	lb.	.11	— .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50	— 2 60
Powdered	lb.	2.55	— 2 65
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1 80	— 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.72	— .73
in cans	lb.	.74	— .75
Less	lb.	.80	— .83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .14
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.23	— .26
Hops, select (1917)	lb.	.35	— .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.46	— .48
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21	— .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11	— .12
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.40

*Nominal.

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.35	— 4.90
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— .65
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .70
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mercury	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Alkaloid, pure ½-oz. v.	oz.	18.70	—19.70
Hydrobromide, ½-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	14.85	—15.10
Meconate	oz.	—	—16.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	14 80	—15.00
½-oz. vial	oz.	15.05	—15.25
Valerate, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.55	— .60
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .90
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lote	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large 80 to lb.	lb.	.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .30
Caraway	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.31	— .37
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.70	— 4.80
Bbls	ea.	125.00	128.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28	— 1.44
Raw	gal.	1.27	— 1.43
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.45	— 2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Malaga	gal.	2.65	— 2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	— 3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Peanyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	—15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Wormwood, Amer. good	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	— 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.70	— .80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Paris Green	lb.	.50	— .55
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum. U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	.85	— .90
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.25	— 2.85
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80	— 1 90
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bichromate	lb.	.65	— .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .42
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	— .85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.70	— .75
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Mexican cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.15	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.60	— .70
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	— 1.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.86	— .91
Fused Cones	oz.	1.05	— 1.07
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.40	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	— .50
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aromatic	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, comp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.57	— .67
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ½-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
1-lb cartons	lb.	.57	— .62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .14
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea		—	— .35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.80	—21.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.60	— .65
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7 oz.		—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .90
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	— .60
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.50	— .60
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Nov. 3 to Nov. 10—Exports for month of September

Imports

ACIDS—
12,384 pounds carbolic
80,190 pounds oxalic

ALIZARIN—
5,600 pounds

ALCOHOL
100 barrels

ANTIPYRINE—
100 pounds

BARKS—
600 pounds simaruba

BEANS—
3,651 bushels castor
17,582 bushels castor
13,000 pounds vanilla
5,700 pounds vanilla

BERRIES—
25,100 pounds juniper

BISMUTH—
2,242 pounds
1,700 pounds

CASEIN—
11,100 pounds

CAMPHOR—
14,577 pounds crude
50,000 pounds refined

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
1,100 pounds
3,300 pounds

COLLODION—
$930
$2,045

DIVI-DIVI—
212,300 pounds
44,100 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
365,523 pounds gambier
135 tons dyewood
18 tons dyewood
2,816 pounds natural indigo
387 pounds natural indigo

ESSENTIAL OILS—
800 pounds various
900 pounds various
1,500 pounds eucalyptus
11,000 pounds lemon
4,100 pounds orange

FLOWERS—
6,600 pounds chamomile

GELATIN—
3,270 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
1,200 pounds
89,538 pounds
81,340 pounds

GUMS—
42,498 pounds chicle
22,220 pounds arabic

IODINE—
500 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
24,450 pounds
11,750 pounds

LACTARENE—
132,276 pounds

LEAVES—
33,060 pounds senna
74,000 pounds sage
1,400 pounds various
8,250 pounds eucalyptus
1,360 pounds digitalis

LEECHES—
100 pounds bloodsuckers

LIME CITRATE—
333,438 pounds
940 pounds

LOGWOOD—
185 tons in bulk
943 tons in bulk

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—
11,000 pounds

MEDICINAL AND DRUG PREPARATIONS—
8,600 pounds medicine
2,400 pounds medicine

MENTHOL—
600 pounds

MOSS—
30,000 pounds

OILS—
4,000 gallons creosote
15,668 pounds coco nut
935 pounds coco nut
2,227,818 pounds coco nut
150,000 pounds cottonseed
11,600 gallons olive oil
306 pounds palm kernel
44,030 pounds soya bean
55,114 pounds fusel
24,733 pounds edible olive
3,000 gallons edible olive
134,573 gallons edible olive
9,903 gallons peanut
221 gallons peanut
12,661 gallons rapeseed
30,947 pounds lemon
25 pounds lemon

OPIUM—
2,772 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
561,754 pounds

POTASSIUM NITRATE—
712,778 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
3,360 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
7,742,334 pounds

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
1,183,900 pounds
113,647 pounds

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
880 tons

QUININE—
6,210 ounces sulphate

ROOTS—
28,737 pounds licorice
10,345 pounds licorice
10,128 pounds licorice
16,600 pounds ginger
32,157 pounds ginger
4,020 pounds ginger
48,741 pounds ginger
5,000 pounds various

SEEDS—
72 bushels flaxseed
179,935 bushels flaxseed
17,620 bushels castor
8,600 bushels castor
4,500 pounds coriander
22,600 pounds mustard

SHELLAC—
1,568,156 pounds

SODIUM NITRATE—
9,788 tons

SPICES—
97,397 pounds cassia
233,333 pounds cassia
51,982 pounds cassia

SPONGES—
$6,687
$4,960
$11,610
$950

STORAX—
2,600 pounds

SUMAC—
690,157 pounds

TALC—
40,600 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
12,480 pounds

WAX—
1,506 pounds bees
512 pounds bees
72,823 pounds bees
183,680 pounds vegetable
2,205 pounds vegetable
4,175 pounds bees
12,180 pounds bees
12,865 pounds bees
5,655 pounds bees
30,240 pounds carnauba

WINE LEES—
50,873 pounds
635,391 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
27 pounds, Nicaragua
340 pounds, Cuba

ACID, NITRIC—
10 pounds, Hayti
110 pounds, Argentina

ACID, PICRIC—
23 pounds, Cuba
66 pounds, Brazil

ACID, SULPHURIC—
66,897 pounds, Trinidad
57,516 pounds, Cuba
4,400 pounds, Hayti
12,946 pounds, French West Indies

ALCOHOL—
60 gallons, Guatemala
71 gallons, Jamaica

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
10 gallons, Honduras
8 gallons, Panama

BENZOL—
94,221 pounds, Italy

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
4,240 pounds, Nicaragua
18,480 pounds, Panama
19,500 pounds, Salvador
11,709 pounds, Mexico

COPPER SULPHATE—
115 pounds, Trinidad
1,800 pounds, Cuba
56,138 pounds, Brazil

FLAX SEED—
73 bushels, Cuba

FORMALDEHYDE—
$16, Salvador
$50, Mexico
$127, Jamaica

GLYCERIN—
3,452 pounds, St. Pierre
2,750 pounds, Mexico
50 pounds, Panama
28,151 pounds, England

GLUCOSE—
2,414,067 pounds, England
39,957 pounds, Scotland
233,255 pounds, Cuba
43 pounds, Dutch West Indies
16,665 pounds, Argentina

LIME ACETATE—
45,530 pounds, England

LIME CHLORIDE—
206,099 pounds, England
1,500 pounds, Panama

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
2,800 pounds, St. Pierre
500 pounds, British West Indies

SODA ASH—
40,200 pounds, Canada
115 pounds, Guatemala
6,149 pounds, Mexico

SODA, CAUSTIC—
56,025 pounds, Canada
300 pounds, Costa Rica
9,157 pounds, Panama
583,717 pounds, Mexico
35,960 pounds, St. Pierre
4,360 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, SAL—
6,405 pounds, Jamaica
11,565 pounds, Trinidad
19,725 pounds, British West Indies
65,150 pounds, Cuba

SODIUM SILICATE—
52,506 pounds, Mexico
1,880 pounds, Trinidad
550 pounds, British West Indies

SPONGES—
1,412 pounds, Argentina
10 pounds, Brazil

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
88 tons, France
24 tons, Trinidad
59 tons, Cuba
4 tons, French West Indies

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
509 tons, French West Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
100 pounds, Costa Rica
237 pounds, Salvador
13,384 pounds, Mexico

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Illinois Platinum Corp, Eddyville, N. Y., capital $17,000. A. D. Ranstead, E. P. Bellows, G. V. Reilly, 656 Cedar street, New York.

Compound Specialty Co., Queens, N. Y., capital $50,000. Chemical compounds. S. Baer, M. L. Schalick, J. R. Roth, 104 St. Nicholas Ave.

Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., capital $12,000. Drugs, food and toilet preparations. C. R. Clark, P. D. Newton, A. N. Christy, all of Newark, N. J.

F. Cranz, Inc., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Drugs, chemicals, dyes and dry goods. W. Martini, F. and C. Cranz, 2 Stone street, New York.

Edel Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., capital $50,000. To manufacture and deal in chemicals, etc. Albert E. Edel, Arlington, N. J., and E. H Schwartz and M. E. Crawley, of Newark.

The Hemlock Pharmacy, Chattanooga, Tenn., capital $6,000. D. V. Vance, D. B. Vance, Jr., P. P. Vance, C. H. Jarrett and N. C. Bell.

Samas Pharmacal Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital $100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy and Clement M. Egner.

The Phenol Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $2,500. William A. Bither, L. C. Barron and E. W. Weiss.

Coast Drug Co., Seattle, Wash., capital $9,000. C. E. Maynard and H. E. Rupp.

Huff Laboratories Company, Miami, Fla., capital $30,000. Edward S. Huff, M. A. Leddy, Leslie R. Acton.

The Charlotte Ginseng Company, Detroit, Mich., capital $5,000. To raise ginseng, golden seal and other medicinal herbs.

Blank Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital $4,000. General wholesale and retail drug business. Charles Blank, Adele Blank and Emil T. Blank.

The Denver Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. To deal in drugs. Morris Gartstein, Edward Polivnick and Isaac Berner.

Mirror of Youth Preparations, Inc., Manhattan, capital $1,000. Chemists and druggists. John G. Treacy, George T. Bagoe and Marie V. Kligore.

Capital Increases—Tower Chemical Co., from $1,000 to $25,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25746—A man in Italy wishes to secure an agency for the sale of aniline dyes and rough material for metallurgical purposes, such as iron, steel, cast iron, etc. Payment will be made on receipt of documents or by means of credit opened at local banks. Correspondence may be in English, but French is preferred. Reference.

25748—A man in Brazil wishes to secure an exclusive agency for the sale of vaseline, vaseline oil and paraffin. He will take orders to be shipped direct to customers and will also carry stock. In no case will payment be made before goods have been examined at destination. Liberal terms should be made. Correspondence should be in Portuguese or French. References.

25752—A society in England desires to purchase saccharine. Quotations should be made f. o. b. United States port. Payment will be made by cash against shipping documents. References.

25759—A company in Italy is in the market for aniline colors and dyestuffs for cotton and woolen goods. Freight rates should be indicated when quotations are submitted. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in Italian or French.

25762—An engineer in France desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters capable of furnishing complete equipment for the manufacture of chemical wood pulp. Quotations should be made f. o. b. Pacific port. Correspondence may be in English, but French is preferred.

25740—A firm in Italy is in the market for aniline colors and dyestuffs for cotton and woolen goods. When quoting offers freight rates to Genoa or other Italian port should be indicated. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English.

The New York section of the American Chemical Society, at its monthly dinner and meeting last week discussed "Food and the Chemist," before an audience of probably 300 members and others interested in the food problems of the war. Dr. Chas. H. Herty, chairman of the local section of the society, presided and the speakers were: H. A. Baker, American Can Company; David Wesson, Southern Cotton Oil Company; J. A. LeClerc, Laboratory of Plant Chemistry, Washington and L. P. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the Health Department of the City of New York.

TARIFF RULING ON LAKES AND COLORS

The Bayer Company's Protest on Alizarin Indigo Violet B Decided in Company's Favor—Five Per Cent Discount Claim Overruled.

The protest of The Bayer Company (Inc.) against the classification of certain coal-tar colors, pigments, lakes and dyes derived from indigo was decided in favor of the company in part and was overruled as to the claim for five per cent discount. The opinion of the Board of General Appraisers by General Appraiser Brown follows:

One of the issues to be determined in this suit is whether the merchandise was properly classified by the collector under paragraph 20, act of 1913, reading "coal-tar dyes and colors, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per centum ad valorem," or whether it is properly dutiable, as claimed, under paragraph 63, as a pigment under the first clause thereof at 15 per cent ad valorem, or as a color lake under the last clause of that paragraph at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Considerable testimony was taken before the board. The protestants endeavored to prove a commercial designation or usage in the trade of the term "coal-tar colors or dyes" which included only such colors or dyes as are soluble; that solubility is an essential characteristic of colors or dyes, and that the characteristic of all pigments and lakes is absolute insolubility in water. The Government, on the other hand, introduced testimony tending to prove that in the trade the term "coal-tar colors or dyes" includes insoluble coal-tar pigments and lakes as well as soluble coal-tar colors or dyes, and conceded that certain items described as follows are color lakes: "Claret Lake BI powder."

The commercial designation sought to be proved by the protestants has not been established by a preponderance of evidence, and applying the common meaning to the words used in the provision in question, the contention of the protestants that pigments and lakes made from coal-tar are dutiable as "pigments" and "lakes" under paragraph 63 must be overruled on the authority of Farbwerke-Hoechst Co. v. United States (6 Ct. Cust. Appls., 483; T. D. 36121), affirming G. A. 7665 (T. D. 35065), wherein the court said, in reference to the same contention made as to Hansa yellow, an insoluble dry color derived from coal-tar:

"We think that if any conclusion is to be drawn from the grouping of colors it rather makes for the theory that Congress intended to provide for coal-tar colors in that part of the act which it saw fit to assign to coal-tar products and not in the later provisions, which seem to have been set apart for those colors derived largely, if not exclusively, from other sources than coal-tar."

In that case there was no evidence that Hansa color was a lake. But in the case at bar, the Government concedes certain items (above mentioned) are lakes, therefore the following quotation from the same opinion would seem to be pertinent and to dispose of the contention here:

"As we construe the designation 'coal-tar colors' in paragraph 20 to be the equivalent of the enumeration eo nomine of all classes and kinds of coal-tar colors not otherwise provided for, we must decide that, whether the importation be regarded as a coal-tar lake or a coal-tar pigment, it is covered more specifically by the enumeration of paragraph 20 than by the designations 'pigments' and 'lakes' of paragraph 63, which are broad enough to cover not only coal-tar pigments and lakes but all pigments and lakes, whatever their origin."

We therefore conclude that the provision for coal-tar colors or dyes is a descriptive phrase and was intended to cover all such colors and dyes, irrespective of whether or not certain articles which would generally be called colors are in the strict and proper sense in fact pigments or lakes. The different views expressed by the witnesses seem to substantiate this conclusion and show that in the trade there exists no definite, uniform and general understanding of the term "coal-tar colors or dyes" which would exclude coal-tar pigments or lakes.

It is also claimed that the following colors or dyes made from coal-tar are free as "dyes obtained from indigo" under paragraph 514; Alizarin indigo red B, alizarin indigo violet B, indigo NC paste.

As to the alizarin indigo violet B, the testimony shows that this is a tri-chlor obtained directly from indigo, and in its finished condition contains the indigo molecule modified by the substitution of three hydrogens in the indigo molecule by three chlor atoms.

As to the other two colors, the testimony in this record does not show clearly that as here imported they are obtained from indigo directly, but that they are obtained from isatin, which may or may not be obtained from indigo.

The claim for 5 per cent. discount is overruled, following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Five Per Cent. Discount Cases (T. D. 37140).

Judgment is therefore rendered in favor of the protestants, sustaining protest 765283, which claims that merchandise described as alizarin indigo violet B is free under paragraph 514, and in favor of the Government, overruling the protests, as to other merchandise and claims.

SHANGHAI'S EXPORTS OF DYES AND OILS

Exports from Shanghai to the United States are given in a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul General Thomas Sammons, Shanghai, China. The following table shows the quantities and values of the declared exports of dyes, bristles and vegetable oils for the first six months of 1916 and 1917.

Articles	1916 Quantities	1916 Values	1917 Quantities	1917 Values
Antimony:				
Crude ..... lbs.	1,215,837	$237,132	350,000	$30,316
Regulus ..... lbs.	1,354,400	357,903	1,127,000	173,495
Bristles ..... lbs.	182,262	95,229	177,326	134,368
Chemicals:				
Albumen ..... lbs.	1,024,018	550,251	1,436,275	951,962
Gallnuts ..... lbs.	687,898	96,346	785,112	154,000
Indigo & aniline dyes.. lbs.	580,838	855,187	4,400	25,456
Licorice root..... lbs.	1,054,237	65,020	.....	.....
Musk ..... ozs.	5,057	45,740	7,400	107,065
Soda, benzoate ..... lbs.	12,934	54,026	224	1,076
Tumeric ..... lbs.	1,153,666	56,043	.....	.....
Oils, vegetable:				
Bean ..... lbs.	279,925	26,512	33,591	3,884
Castor ..... lbs.	775,361	62,511	49,867	12,948
Cottonseed ..... lbs.	9,208,311	578,286	4,561,454	392,424
Peanut ..... gals.	162,434	96,842	394,306	306,155

The principal losses are in indigo and aniline dyes, antimony, cotton seed and silver, being $829,731, $638,000, $185,862, and $196,476 respectively.

EARNINGS OF NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.

Report of the New Jersey Zinc Co., for the quarter ended Sept. 30, shows the full effect of the lower prices for all kinds of zinc metal, which prevailed from July 1 to October 1, and the big advances in the costs of all kinds that enter into the business.

Net earnings for the quarter, after allowing for regular taxes and depreciation, were $5,593,985, as compared with $8,304,511 for the same period of 1916, a decrease of $2,710,526. After allowing $2,126.317 for Federal taxes for the three months, the balance was equivalent to $9.57 a share on the $35,000,000 capital stock, against $23.39 a share in the same quarter of 1916.

GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN TURKEY

Methods used by German business in its commercial penetration of Turkey are described and criticized in a bulletin entitled "Turkish Markets for American Hardware," issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. German endeavors in this field, says the report, have been determined and adroit. Systematic dumping, extensive imitation of patented American articles, and a persistent and carefully organized solicitation of the trade have been salient features in the German campaign to dominate the Turkish markets and link them firmly to the industrial activities of the Teutonic nations.

Gunpowder valued at $14,859,695 was exported from New York during September.